

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



THIS NUMBER CONTAINS

THE FIRST WRITTEN ACCOUNT BY

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN

OF HIS NAVIGATION OF THE

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

AND LOCATION OF THE

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE

FEBRUARY 3 1906

VOL XXXVI NO 19

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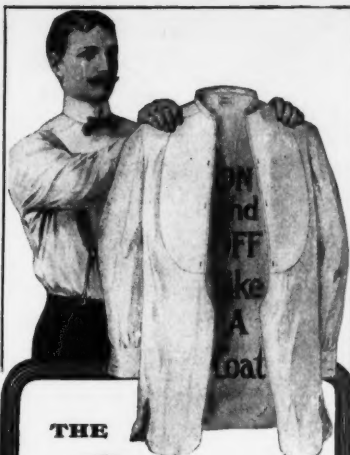
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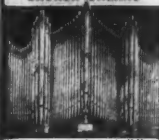
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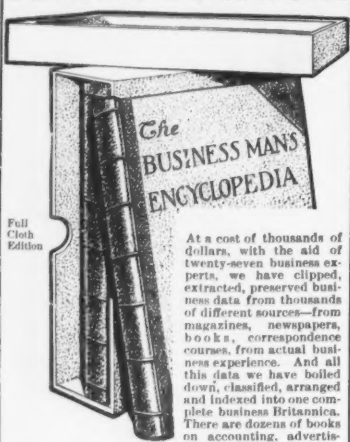
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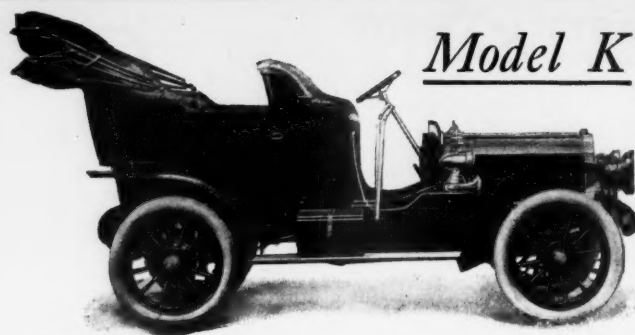
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Model K

WINTON Reserve-Power

THE life of a Cannon is 100 Shots. So say Military Experts and Government records.

The life of a motor may be estimated, in similar manner, at so many Piston-strokes and Revolutions of the Crank-shaft. Why not?

Now a Motor that must turn-up 1,200 revolutions per minute to produce a road-speed of 30 miles an hour is wearing-out more than twice as fast as a Motor making the same road speed with 600 revolutions per minute. Why not?

And, there is the *distorting* influence of Heat, in high-speed revolution, to consider, as well as the *Wear* from friction.

Don't forget that the piston of a Single-Cylinder Motor must work twice as often, to produce 600 revolutions per minute, as the two alternating pistons of a Double-Cylinder Motor must work.

That means *twice* the Wear,—on each Piston and Cylinder—half the *Life*, per mile traveled.

In this same way a Four-Cylinder Motor divides the *Work* and the *Wear* of driving a single Crank-shaft at a given speed, into *one-fourth* the effort for each Piston, each Cylinder, and each set of Valves that would be required from a single-cylinder motor.

Figure that out on a year's Mileage! Now, the Winton Model K is what many call a "Surplus-powered" Car.

But there can be no such thing as *Surplus-power* in a Motor Car.

"Reserve-power" is the correct term. And "Reserve-power" may, of course, be used to obtain a racing road-speed or track-speed.

But, it has other and better uses.

"Reserve-power," of the Winton Model K kind, translates into ease of operation, long-life, durability, coolness of bearings in regular running, economy of lubricant, minimum wear on bearings, on valves, and on friction parts.

It means all these, through the fact that a "Reserve-powered" Car, like the Winton Model K, can make a satisfactory road-speed with *one-half* to a *fourth* the number of piston strokes required by other cars to produce the same road-speed.

That's one advantage in "Reserve-power."

Another vital advantage in "Reserve-power" is discovered and appreciated, when you want to climb a steep hill, on the *high-speed-gear*, without shifting a lever to the low speed gear.

Or, when you have a heavy load of passengers to carry over a very bad road, and want to make good time over it without in-

verting any of the Party to walk or push the Car at critical places on the tour.

Or,—when you feel it is your religious duty to take the vanity out of some Motorist who wants to pass you on the road,—Ah, that's the time you glory in the splendid Reserve-power of your Winton Model K, which permits you to walk away from the Valorous Competitor and put him back in the dust-clouds, where he wanted to put you.

Thirty Horse-power, or better, delivered direct to the big Driving Wheels with minimum loss in Transmission—That's the Winton Model K equipment.

Worth more than a 40 Horse-power Motor would be with the *usual power-wasting Transmissions*, and with the usual faulty system of Lubrication.

Winton Speed is controlled by Compressed Air—on somewhat similar principle to the Westinghouse Air Brake system as used on Express trains.

Infalible in action, and dispenses with all need of several Speed levers in regular running.

Because, the Winton Pneumatic Control gives you a graduated Speed range of from 4 miles an hour to its maximum speed, by the simple pressing of your right foot on a soft spring pedal.

The more you press, the faster you go.

The less you press, the slower you go. Take your foot off the pedal altogether, and the Winton Car automatically stops, if you wish it to stop that way.

Then you can start the Winton Model K again without leaving your seat and without "Cranking," by simply shifting the Spark lever with your thumb, and pressing down Speed pedal a little with your right foot.

In eight years of constant use the strongly patented Winton Pneumatic Speed-Control has not once been known to fail in an Emergency.

Our book, "The Motor-Car Dissected," tells all the details and explains why.

The Winton Model K has 30 H.P. or better.

4 Cylinder Vertical Motor.

Cone-Clutch "Velvety" Transmission.

Winton-Twin-Springs, self adjusting to light loads or heavy loads.

34 inch Best Pneumatic Tires.

Superb Tonneau, dashing Style, and thoroughly tested materials!

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



THE KIND OF SOCIETY THAT READS "TOWN TOPICS"

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE



IT IS POSSIBLE to be both right and successful, and yet not altogether happy. The Administration was eminently right in urging the passage of the Philippine Tariff Bill. It was also successful in getting the bill through the House by the superficially handsome vote of 258 to 71. But the little worm-hole in the core of the apple of victory is the fact that the triumph was won by Democratic votes. The boast of Chairman PAYNE, of the Ways and Means Committee, that the Republican party would accomplish this act of justice without asking any favors of the minority was not fulfilled. Fifty-seven sugar and tobacco Republicans voted against the bill, and, had the Democrats joined them, one of the Administration's pet measures would have been beaten in a House containing a Republican majority of nearly two-thirds. And the only hope of making the measure

A NON-PARTISAN VICTORY

a law lies in the uncertain chance that the Democratic Senators may be as liberal and sagacious as the Representatives who followed the lead of Mr. WILLIAMS. If this hope can be realized, the Filipinos will have the benefit of the free admission into the United States of all their products except rice, sugar, and tobacco, which will have to pay only one-quarter of the DINGLEY rates, and, after April 11, 1909, there will be free trade in everything, both ways—provided our sugar and tobacco men do not help the anti-imperialists to cut the painter before that time. Speaker CANNON was wise in bringing on the first battle with the insurgents on the Philippine instead of on the Statehood question. He caught them at their weakest point, both tactically and morally. In fighting the enforced soldering of Arizona to New Mexico, the BABCOCK Indians have an issue upon which they can command both strong arguments and strong allies. Had the battle begun there it might have left the Administration lines a wreck.

IT IS AN OBVIOUS COMMENTARY on the British elections to say that Birmingham stands face to face with Manchester. Birmingham is at a disadvantage, however, for it stands alone, while Manchester appears to have all England at its back. The elections, with their dramatic contrast between the engulfment of Mr. BALFOUR in the general Unionist disaster and the escape of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on his little local raft from the sinking hulk of the party he has wrecked, settle the question of the policy and leadership of the minority in the new Parliament. The remnants of the Unionist party must follow Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, even though they know he is leading them to destruction. He is the logical commander for the rest of his political life, which, in spite of his brave talk about contesting three or four general elections, can hardly be expected to run much beyond

THE BRITISH UPHEAVAL

the life of the present Ministry. With unusual penetration the London papers have seen that the most significant feature of the late revolution is not the triumph of free trade, striking as that is, but the rise of an independent and powerful Labor party. That means a profound and enduring change in the politics of England. It means that national policies will no longer be decided by two groups of well-dressed gentlemen politely changing corners from time to time, but that a class-conscious and organized proletariat will insist upon influencing, if not dictating, every decision. The nice balance of the two historic British parties is irretrievably destroyed, and Ministers who hope to stay long in power will have to learn new political arts. For the present CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN is safe, because his huge majority makes him temporarily independent of factions, but such eruptions as that of January, 1906, do not come twice in a generation, and it is none too soon to begin considering how Labor is to be kept in good humor hereafter.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN a French and an American Presidential election is neatly illustrated by the fact that our esteemed Parisian contemporary, the "Journal des Débats," in its weekly edition of January 5, just twelve days before the decision at Versailles, devoted only one thirteen-line paragraph to the contest for the occupancy of the Elysée, and did not even mention the names of any of the candidates. The Chambers, united in joint Congress on January 17, elected M. CLÉMENT ARMAND FALLIÈRES President of the Republic on the first ballot. M. FALLIÈRES will have a nice time for seven years

and draw a salary of \$120,000 a year, with as much more for expenses. He will be the Great and Good Friend of all the potentates of the earth, will travel in special trains for which, unlike the American custom, the nation will pay, will exchange visits with monarchs, and will let his Ministers run the Government. He will not create any disturbances, like LOUIS NAPOLEON or MACMAHON. Still, the new French President is not altogether a figurehead. He does represent a policy, although in a mild way. He will be in personal sympathy with the advanced programmes of his Republican Ministers, and his election is a victory for the political "bloc" which has already carried France so far along the road of political and social innovation.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES

A SMALL POLITICIAN CAN GET about so far on the road of statesmanship, and then he inevitably bumps against his own limitations. Governor HIGGINS of New York is the latest public man to illustrate this old truth. Mr. HIGGINS was dragged into office by the popularity of President ROOSEVELT, running only about fifty thousand votes behind the head of the national ticket. For some time he gave an excellent imitation of an able and high-minded statesman. Suddenly he dismayed his friends and enraptured his enemies by openly trying to suppress a legislative investigation of State departments notoriously tainted with jobbery. He had the incredible folly to adopt and publish with approval a legal "opinion" which protested against "fishing excursions" in search of misconduct not previously specified in definite charges. The type of a "fishing excursion" is the work of the ARMSTRONG Committee in uncovering insurance evils that would never have been exposed if specific charges had been required in advance. And it is especially the New York Insurance Department, which came through the ARMSTRONG ordeal in such a state of moral dilapidation, that Governor HIGGINS is now fatuous enough to try to shield.

A GOVERNOR'S PUNCTURED TIRE

WHATEVER HAPPENS TO FOOTBALL, the country is safe.

Even though Harvard should not play Yale next November, the vitality of the nation would not necessarily sink into immediate and irreparable decay. There are many interesting ways of getting husky. As a matter of fact, comparatively few can ascribe their physical wellbeing to the football they have played. The game demands strong, active young men, with plenty of fighting spirit—the sort of men who would take vigorous exercise of some sort or other if football had never been heard of. It is the comparative weaklings—the bandy-legged Freshmen, not fit enough for the eleven, who go in for running, or lacrosse, or cricket, or tennis—that later directly trace their healthy bodies to participation in college athletics. If it had not been, however, for the glamour shed by their fellow-classmen who were lucky enough to be able to play football, they might never have been stirred to take up athletics at all—and there you are. The points of view from which the game can be attacked and defended are endless. Some of its most harmful features are mere phenomena of the American temperament—nervous, intensely in earnest, determined to win at all hazards. Boys overdo, go "stale," fall behind in their college work, just as their fathers drive themselves into nervous prostration with business. Much of the deplorable "professionalism," again, is due, not to peculiarities of the game, but to a general ethical haziness of a community not yet sophisticated in the special standards that govern gentlemanly sport. Such letters as were published in the recent articles in COLLIER's on professionalism in Western college football, in which farmer boys bargained for their services with unscrupulous coaches, are generally almost pathetic in their naiveté. The action of the Harvard overseers in forbidding Harvard students to play intercollegiate football until the game is acceptably reformed, accompanying, as it does, similar action at Columbia, Union, and other institutions, seems to settle the fact that the game of next autumn must, superficially at least, be radically different from that of the past. Whether this means more officials, ten yards instead of five on three downs, disqualifying men for rough play somewhat as in hockey, tackling above the waist, more space between the forwards, or between the forwards and backs, remains to be seen. The objection that too

"NERVES" AND THE GAME



few men are able to play the game under the present conditions is a very pertinent one. Why might not each college have three teams instead of one, graded according to weight, somewhat as prize-fighters are graded, into heavyweights, welterweights, and lightweights? A game between two 135-pound elevens, for instance—about the type of men that make up the track teams—would furnish plenty of end running and open play without the change of a single rule and would be a diverting departure from the battles between the comparatively sluggish "giants" of to-day.

TOM JOHNSON'S IDEAS are cogent, lucid, and incisive, whatever the topic of which he treats. A body of ministers recently made a communication to him about the enforcement of laws against liquor abuses, gambling, and disorderly houses. Mr. JOHNSON replied that the usual history of cities was for a reform wave to include a formal crusade against vice, without even temporary improvement. The evil is scattered through the city and hidden, not removed. The police court dockets are choked, delay is inevitable, and in the end most of the cases are dismissed. The Mayor of Cleveland has used a different method. He has not spent his strength in securing legal convictions. He has practically wiped out gambling by merely keeping a policeman at the door of a house, to make it unprofitable, or, when this fails, breaking down the door and destroying the unlawful paraphernalia instead of keeping it for evidence. The most dangerous saloons have been stamped out by similar proceedings, the well-behaved ones being unmolested, even if open at forbidden hours; and the third evil has been mitigated in the same spirit. The improvement under this system in Cleveland has, of course, been made possible only by the existence of an able and honest city government. Mr. JOHNSON appeals primarily to results, but he also offered to the reverend gentlemen whom he addressed the philosophy which underlies his whole procedure. More men, in his opinion, drink because they are miserable than are miserable because they drink; and women who live on vice do so usually not from choice, but from the pressure of conditions. To reduce poverty, therefore, by making opportunity more even—by the abolition of unjust privilege—to that slogan the Mayor of Cleveland ever returns.

ONE CITY
PROBLEM

IS THIS THE
FUTURE?

SPECULATION IS RIFE about the future career of Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is an indication of the attention which his traits arouse. The latest forecast conveys more truth, as that word is used in art, than it does in the literal or scientific sense. Presumably it does not represent the gravamen of his future plans, but esthetically it carries out his nature. According to this view, he is, as soon as the cares of office are laid down, to hunt elephants and tigers. He has pursued all the beasts known to North America, and is now keen to mount higher in the hierarchy of adventure and match himself with the real thing in the thicket fastnesses of India and Africa. Our bets are placed on ROOSEVELT. The gods favor him, and will take his side against the natives of the jungle. Tigers will retire without a struggle. And the ex-President will love the sport. The overflowing, primitive, and militant energy of the man could show itself in no more fitting setting than in romantic outdoor peril. It is largely the eternal boy in him that makes the millions love him as they do.

DEFICIENCY IN HEROISM is something in which we are unable to believe. Mr. CARNEGIE's fund for labeling the heroic never struck us as a felicitous conception, and the failure, therefore, of his committee to uncover a first-class heroic act in the year 1905 leaves us still with an abiding faith that heroism thrives every day without notoriety or award of medals. Of course, there are special conditions attached to the CARNEGIE fund, the special hero, among other things, needing to exhibit courage at "great personal risk of life." Perhaps the risk of life is not the only proof of bravery, but, even if it were, such risks are taken daily by nurses, doctors, mothers, and many another in ways that lie beyond the reach of decorating committees. It may be questioned whether this collection of gentlemen, put together for the purpose of passing officially on the degree of courage in certain conspicuous proceedings, is engaged in a work of any profound benefit to the race.

HEROES

NORWEGIAN DEMOCRACY takes a diverting way of expounding itself when it mingles royal titles with a modern spirit in address. The English form is to speak once to EDWARD as "Your Majesty," and thereafter mark the greatness of his place only by the monosyllabic "Sir." A further stripping away of reverential verbiage is taken by the Norwegians when "Your Majesty" gives place to "Mr. King." Assuredly there is nothing awe-inspiring in that address. It leaves one, at least, no more under the spell of majesty than "Mr. President." It recognizes the fact. The inhabitants of Norway wished a king for reasons of policy, not of social life. The frequency of declarations in this country that if the Norwegians were not prepared for a bona-fide monarch with the trappings and essentials of power, they should have set up a republic, show some provincialism and imaginative failure to grasp a situation different from our own.

FORCING THE YOUTHFUL MIND is a practice no longer obtaining in schools of the best standing, but not yet obsolete in many of the common schools. In schools which represent the dominant ideas of education to-day, stimulation, interest, suggestion prevail, and driving is avoided. If there has been some leaning toward the prosaic, there is now a fresh interest in stimulating the emotions, and a full realization of the need of many things conventionally not classed among the useful. The greatest problem of education unsolved to-day relates to girls. Heretofore their education has been a mere copy of that long ago established for boys. Some day a genius will come along and conceive thoughts which shall form the basis of an education which shall help girls to all their best possibilities, without dissipating their strength on lines of effort established for natures in some respects entirely different.

EDUCATING
CHILDREN

DOCTOR HARPER'S POSITION as disposer of ROCKEFELLER funds put him in a light before the world which caused him some annoyance. He was a scholar before he was an executive, and he once wrote to a friend about the emotions raised in him by the fact that, as he expressed it, "Chicago and the Northwest think of me as a 'money-getter,' and that is the reputation I have everywhere—reputation which is hardly fair in view of my antipathy for this kind of work and my love for the other." One of his books, he declared, represented more hours of work than he had then spent altogether on the administrative work of the University of Chicago, in fourteen years. This reputation of money-getting troubled him, but, as he said, the situation was beyond remedy. He did what he conceived to be his duty, and with his usual courage took the consequences.

PENALTIES
OF A DUTY

MR. DOOLEY'S PICTURESQUE description of hotel life, in our last issue, treated a theme of serious and increasing moment in American existence. In "The House of Mirth" Mrs. WHARTON includes a biting picture of a large hotel and the homeless class who form its population. Mr. Dooley rollicked among the thoughts that a great hostelry brought to his riotous imagination, but amid the fun with which he was filled by the follies of social distinction, there lay visible always a genuine feeling for homes, as contrasted with caravansaries which, in the now classic jest, are built to furnish exclusiveness to the masses. The simple "Home, Sweet Home" and "God Bless Our Home" legends on the walls of honest citizens have done much to induce in more sophisticated brains witticisms against domestic life. Now, among the thoughtful, less stress is laid upon satirical possibilities than upon the very real dangers which may lurk in loosening the family unit. Whatever makes the individual citizens stable in their sympathies is strengthening to the people. Whatever substitutes hectic amusement for stable responsibility has in it a possibility of sapping energy. We believe, however, that while the hotel tendency increases in some of the most congested spots, the hotel and boarding-house habits over the whole country are relatively on the decrease, and among the class especially referred to by Mr. Dooley and Mrs. WHARTON the establishment of country homes is doing much to create a healthier tone.

HOMES

THE LATEST FEAT OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN NAVIGATES THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE AND LOCATES THE MAGNETIC POLE

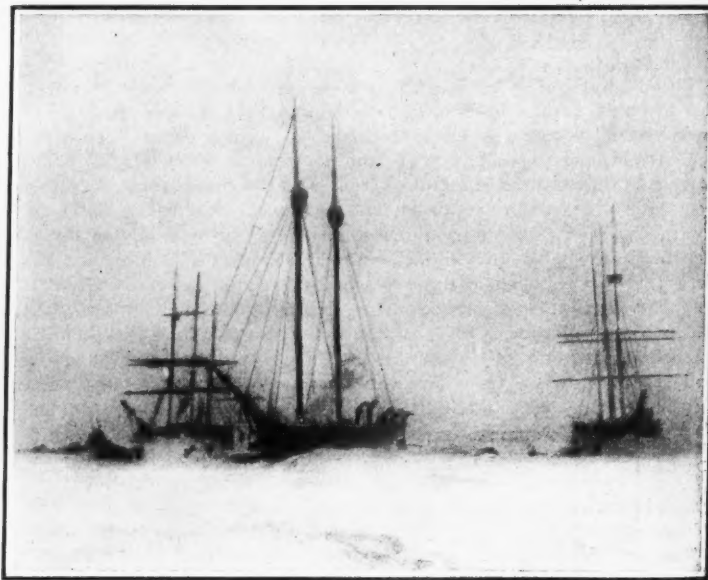
These photographs were taken almost under the shadow of the North Pole by a small band of Norwegians, who succeeded in forcing the passage which has been the despair of Arctic travelers since the days of John Davis and William Baffin. Although the "Gjøa" is now frozen fast in Arctic waters near Herschel Island, she has reached a point visited every year by American whalers, and the successful completion of her voyage

may be regarded as assured. Having heard of the troubles between Norway and Sweden, Capt. Amundsen made up his mind that the rest of the Northwest Passage would have to wait if his country needed him at home. With Capt. Mogg of the stranded whaler "Bonanza," Mrs. Mogg, and two Eskimos, he walked the 700 miles from Herschel Island across the Yukon mountains to reach a telegraph station at Fort Egbert, Alaska

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FUNERAL OF A SEAMAN IN THE ARCTIC



ICE-BOUND WHALERS AT HERSCHEL ISLAND



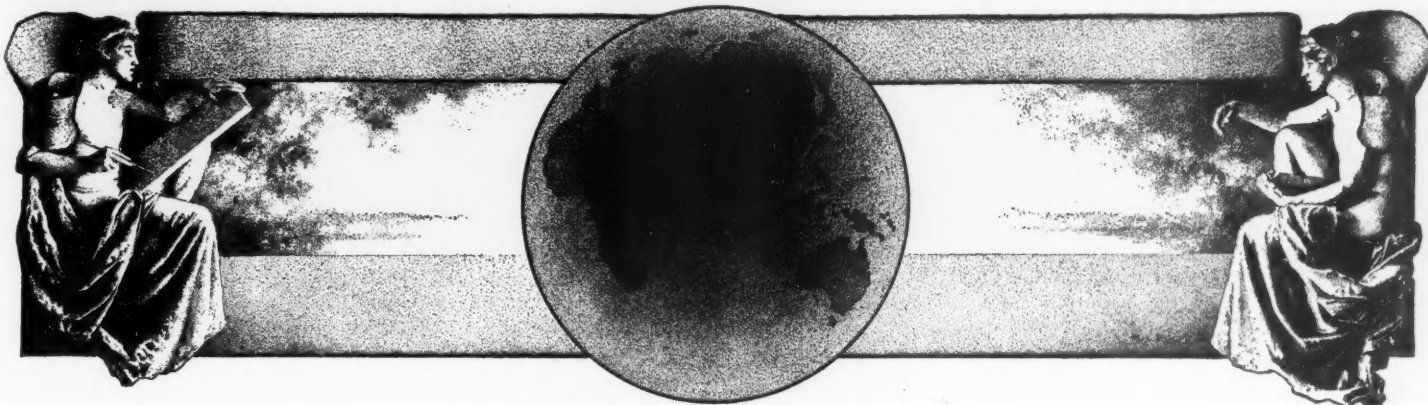
CAPT. MOGG

CAPT. AMUNDSEN AND CAPT. MOGG ARRIVING AT EAGLE CITY, DECEMBER 5, 1905

CAPT. AMUNDSEN

After leaving the "Gjøa" ice-bound at Herschel Island the two men traveled over the ice, seven hundred miles, with their dog team, to civilization's outpost in Alaska

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



EDITED BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT

REFORM is plowing through the Government Departments at Washington. ¶The City Council of Chicago has suddenly adopted Mayor Dunne's municipal ownership views. ¶More revelations about patent nostrums were made at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine in New York, January 18. ¶Venezuela has provoked France to forcible action. ¶Chairman Shonts promises that the Panama Canal shall be finished in nine years. ¶Clement Armand Fallieres was elected President of the French Republic on January 17. ¶The triumph of labor in the recent elections has revolutionized British politics. ¶The Government is restoring its authority in Russia. ¶The Moroccan Conference at Algieras has disclosed a dangerous tension between France and Germany. ¶Marshall Field of Chicago died in New York, January 16, leaving a fortune estimated at \$150,000,000, all amassed in honest trade. ¶George W. Morgan, New York State Superintendent of Elections, reports in favor of voting machines, and a similar recommendation has been made by a Special Grand Jury. ¶The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has decided that there were no heroes on the "General Slocum," but it has looked with favor upon the rescue of the passengers and men of the "Cherokee" by Captain Casto and his little

crew. ¶Four midshipmen convicted of hazing were publicly dismissed from the Naval Academy on January 17. ¶Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, made a fierce attack on President Roosevelt in the Senate on January 17, and the next day introduced a resolution providing for an inquiry into the expulsion of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. This received only eight votes. ¶At the request of ex-Senator David B. Hill the New York State Bar Association has passed a resolution directing its Grievance Committee to investigate the propriety of his fees collected from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The State Senate refused to ask Senators Platt and Depew to resign, only Senator Brackett voting in favor of his resolution to that effect and the Democrats not voting. ¶An appeal for help from Japan asserts that, owing to a famine in the northern provinces, 680,000 people are facing starvation. ¶Andrew Carnegie has given \$150,000 to Brown University toward the cost of a John Hay Memorial Library Building. The alumni are to contribute as much more. ¶John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tells his Sunday-school class that it is never right to tell a lie, or to dodge questions on the witness stand. ¶The Shah of Persia has announced the introduction of constitutional government, with an elective assembly

TURNING A NEW LEAF IN GOVERNMENT

EMPLOYING something like half a million persons, and spending almost the amount of the national debt every year, the question of getting the worth of its money from its servants is one of the most serious with which the Government has to deal. The nation is notoriously an "easy boss," and nobody wants it to be a hard one, but even granting every reasonable indulgence to its employees, it could still save enough by improving shiftless methods and stopping needless waste to pay the cost of running an entire department, or turn the deficit into a surplus.

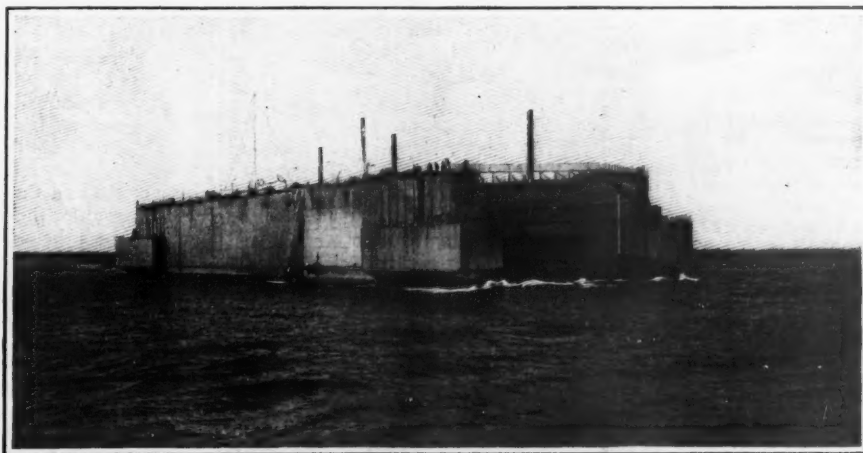
The present Administration seems bent upon making a record in this respect. The Keep Commission, whose investigations led to the great shake-up in the Government Printing Office last year, struck the Department of Agriculture on January 18. It was said that if its report, made public on that day, had not been considerably toned down, Secretary Wilson would have resigned, but even in its revised form, the document was drastic.

The Commission finds that the system of crop reports, Mr. Wilson's special pet and pride, in which eighty-five thousand correspondents are enlisted, is worthless or worse. Aside from unintentional errors the estimates have been vitiated by a systematic policy of keeping the figures as low as possible in the supposed interest of the farmer. The much-criticized cotton estimates have come nearer the truth than any others. The acreages of corn and wheat have been absurdly underestimated, that of hay has been worse, and the climax has been

reached in the guesses at the number of farm animals. In the census year, for instance, the Department of Agriculture estimated that there were 28,000,000 cattle, other than milch cows, in the country, while the census showed that there were 61,000,000, or over twice as many. "We can find no possible justification," says the report, "for making and publishing such figures as these." The Commission recommends a smaller service, better paid and thoroughly inspected, and in the case of cotton suggests that the Bureau of Statistics confine itself to monthly reports on the condition of the growing crop, making no attempt to

estimate the acreage or forecast the season's yield. The Government Printing Office spends over seven million dollars a year—about twenty thousand dollars a day—at least half of which is sheer waste. On the strength of the Keep Commission's disclosures, the President has instituted a radical reform in that quarter. He has instructed the head of each executive department to appoint an editorial committee to supervise all the reports of that department and see that they do not slop over an unnecessary amount of space, that they present statistical matter in a condensed and intelligent form, and that the various bureaus do not duplicate each other's work.

The President is also to appoint a general expert committee on bookmaking, advisory to all the departments, to promote the "economy, utility, appropriateness, beauty, durability, and, so far as practicable, the uniformity, of the Government publications." Hereafter annual reports are to be confined to concise accounts of work and expenditures, with recommendations and plans for the future. One of the worst offenders in swelling the Government's printing bills is Congress, but the investigators have not ventured to suggest that statesmen curtail their "leaves to print." Nor has anything been said thus far about pruning Presidential messages, but the other reforms proposed ought to save the Government millions of dollars a year. The President has asked an appropriation of \$25,000 for expert assistance to enable the Keep Commission to carry its illuminating work through all the departments of the public service.



THE DRY DOCK "DEWEY," WITH HER TOWING FLEET ABOVE

This great floating dock, capable of holding a 20,000-ton battleship, has been a source of continual interest since she started on her long voyage to the Philippines. Traveling at only three or four knots her wireless telegraph apparatus kept her in touch with the shore for some days. Later, when communication was lost and it was feared that she might have come to grief in a storm, the armored cruiser squadron was sent out to hunt for her and some wireless records were broken in picking her up.

BITS OF PROGRESS

MAYOR DUNNE of Chicago won an unexpected victory for his municipal ownership policy on January 18, when the City Council, by a vote of 36 to 28, passed his ordinances providing for the acquisition of the street railroads of the city under the Mueller law. The Council had previously been in favor of an arrangement with the traction companies. A committee had been at work for months perfecting an ordinance under which a short-term blanket franchise would be granted in consideration of the abandonment by the companies of their alleged rights for longer periods on part of their systems, together with improved service and cash payments. It had been thought that an agreement had been practically reached, when the City Railway Company objected to some details of the plan and insisted upon certain changes. Ostensibly indignant at this attitude, certain of the "gray wolf" members of the Council suddenly swung over from the corporation side to that of the thorough-going supporters of Mayor Dunne. The friends of the companies charged that this was the outcome of an unsuccessful attempt at a "hold-up." Whatever the cause of the abrupt reversal of opinion on the part of the Councilmen who held the balance of power, it gave the municipal ownership men the whip hand. The franchise extension scheme was dropped and the two ordinances favored by the Mayor were passed. The first provided that the people should vote in April on the question of authorizing the City Council to issue \$75,000,000 of Mueller law certificates, to be used as opportunity may present for the purchase or construction of street railways. The second submitted to a popular vote the proposition of having the street railroads operated by the city. A bare majority will be sufficient to ratify the first ordinance; a three-fifths vote will be necessary for the other. The corporations, staggered and enraged by this sudden change in their prospects, threaten prolonged litigation to prevent their eviction from the streets.

A Real Ballot Reform

In his annual report, issued on January 16, Mr. George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections of New York, urged precisely the reforms in voting methods recently advocated in these columns—namely, the combination of voting machines with the Massachusetts ballot arrangement. He declares the substitution of the machine for the paper ballot to be "the only means by which the abuses inevitable in the present involved system may be avoided," while the Massachusetts ballot form abolishes the difficulty of voting a split ticket and gives independent candidates an equal chance with regular party nominees. Although three months have passed since the election, New York is still in the thick of its troubles with the old way of voting. The seats of its principal city officials are still contested, and the ballot boxes in several Assembly districts have been ordered to be opened to see whether any legislative candidates have been counted out. With voting machines all these questions would have been settled on election night.

The Plague of Quack Medicines

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine in New York on January 18, some interesting information was made public on the subject of the drugs that form so large a part of our national diet. It appeared from the analysis of the Health Department that the druggists of the metropolis had been reforming in the matter of adulteration. The use of what the analysts called "the deadly acetanilid," "to repeat the dose of which is most dangerous," has greatly diminished as a substitute



MARSHALL FIELD

The greatest merchant of the United States, born in Conway, Mass., August 18, 1835; died in New York, January 16, 1906

for more expensive drugs. But when we come to secret proprietary medicines we find the swindler in his glory. A brand of predigested beef tea analyzed at Harvard contained thirty per cent of alcohol, and a day's doses, taken according to the directions, would give the patient an ounce and a

UNITED STATES — 211,074

RUSSIAN EMPIRE — 35,323

GERMANY — 32,967

FRANCE — 28,102

INDIA — 26,950

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY — 24,120

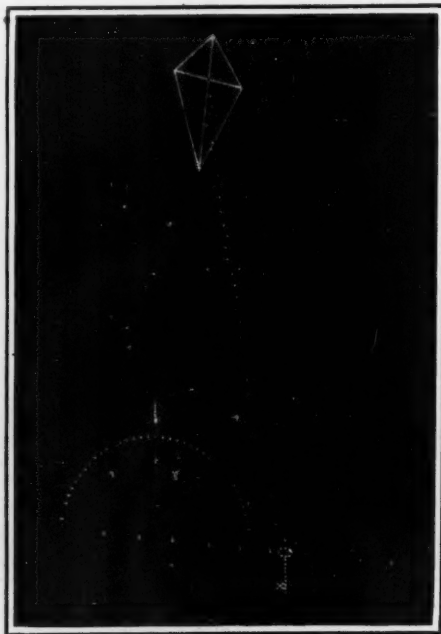
UNITED KINGDOM — 22,634

CANADA — 19,611

AMERICA AGAINST THE WORLD IN RAILROADS

The returns of railroad mileage, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, show that the lines of the United States compare in length with those of other countries in the proportions illustrated by this diagram. If the whole British Empire, with over three times the area and nearly five times the population of the Union, were lumped together it would have considerably less than half the American mileage. The United States has more miles of railroad than all Europe, and it owns about two-thirds as much as the entire world outside of its own boundaries

quarter of nourishment and six ounces of whisky. In sixty-one varieties of tonics and bitters the Harvard experts found from twenty-one to forty-two per cent of alcohol. The attention of the Academy was called to the fact that many medical and religious journals advertised dangerous compounds.



IN MEMORY OF FRANKLIN

Electric kite and key with string of electric lights 200 feet long on City Hall, Philadelphia, celebrating Franklin's two hundredth birthday

TROPIC TROUBLES

THE PERENNIAL Castro has been subjecting the Monroe Doctrine to another strain. Up to New Year's Day the dispute between France and Venezuela in the matter of the rights of the French Cable Company had been thought to be in a fair way of settlement. But on that occasion President Castro pointedly insulted the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Taigny, by refusing to invite him to his New Year's reception. Thereupon diplomatic relations were broken off. On the 13th M. Taigny boarded a French steamer at La Guayra, to obtain some despatches, and the Venezuelan authorities forcibly prevented him from returning to shore. The excuse publicly assigned for this action was that M. Taigny was no longer a diplomatic representative, and that he had been aiding the Matos revolutionists, the same charge brought against the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company.

Castro's organ said that the Venezuelan Government had been extremely generous in allowing this French offender to leave the country instead of bringing him to trial. France declined to look at matters in this light. The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires at Paris was immediately escorted to the frontier—a particularly painful process for him, as he happened to be a French citizen. The French Government consulted with that of the United States, and upon giving assurances that it did not intend to take any territory from Venezuela

was informed that we had no objection to any measures it might take to give Mr. Castro a lesson in manners. Thereupon it prepared for a naval demonstration, and Castro defiantly strengthened his defences.

Panama Recrimination

At a hearing before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations on January 15, Secretary Taft and Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, accused the Southern Pacific Railroad of causing the congestion of freight which is hindering work on the Canal. They asserted that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is controlled by the Southern Pacific, had been dilatory in taking freight from the western side of the Isthmus, sometimes sending off its ships partly loaded while piles of goods lay on the wharves. These charges were later denied by officials of the Pacific Mail, who said that they were the injured parties, and that their ships were sometimes delayed for weeks through the dilatoriness of the Government's Panama Railroad. The Senate Investigating Committee examined Mr. Poultny Bigelow, who stood by his charges against the Canal management, but refused to name the persons who had given him information.

In an address before the Commercial Club of Cincinnati on January 20, Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Commission, expressed the opinion that it would take about nine years to finish a high-level Panama Canal—two years for preliminaries and seven for the actual work. The greatest difficulty was the class of labor available, from which we were not getting over a quarter, or at the most liberal estimate, a third, of the efficiency of the most ordinary labor in the United States. Mr. Shonts announced that the Commission intended to divide the work into sections, as soon as the type of canal had been decided upon, and invite bids for contracts for such portions as could be done advantageously in that way. "We are strongly in favor," he added, "of doing the work by contract if the type of canal and the prices bid will permit." In a warm debate in the House on January 22, Mr. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader, declared that our Panama Canal was already "beginning to smell like the old French Canal" in the De Lesseps times.

VERDICTS ABROAD

ON January 17 the National Assembly of France elected Clément Armand Fallières President of the Republic on the first ballot, by 449 votes to 371 for M. Doumer, and 28 scattering. M. Fallières had been President of the Senate, and M. Doumer of the Chamber of Deputies. Although the President of the French Republic occupies the position of a constitutional monarch, and the real work of government is performed by ministers responsible to Parliament, the election in this case was contested with marked animation. The result means that as far as the influence of the President extends, it will be used in behalf of the Advanced Republican policies identified with the names of President Loubet and Premier Rouvier. "I am heartily glad of the result," said M. Loubet after the election, "and if I could have selected a successor my choice would beyond all doubt have been for Fallières." The new President, who will take office on the 18th of this month, is the son of a peasant and the grandson of a blacksmith. He has served in many ministries, and has presided both over the Chamber of Deputies and over the Senate. He made an active canvass for the Presidency, trying to disarm opposition by pushing to an extreme the theory of the irresponsibility of the Chief Magistrate. "He neglects no means of success," said a Parisian commentator. "He is on hand at all the funerals, and assists at all the weddings—I mean those that give sorrow or joy to some member of Parliament. He lavishes promises, which cost so little, and hand-clasps which cost nothing at all."

The End of a System

The first result of the British elections has been to make free trade safe. But that is only the most superficial aspect of the case. Beyond it is the momentous fact that the depths of society have been stirred, and that the whole fabric of aristocratic government as it has existed ever since the fall of the Stuarts has been overthrown. The first break in the upper-class domination of Parliament came when Ireland sent a body of about eighty poor lawyers and writers, with their living expenses paid by popular subscription. Now there will be added a group of fifty or sixty Labor members, who will go to the House in sack coats and soft hats and draw pay from their unions, and this group will constantly increase in numbers. The Labor party this year elected its candidates in about half of the districts it contested. It did not contest most of the districts, because the burden of election expenses and of the support of members would have been too heavy. If it could secure a law providing for such payments by the public, it would put up candidates everywhere, and would instantly become a most formidable power.

As it is, there will be four well-defined parties in the new Parliament, not counting the factional differences in the two great parties. And these will be permanent divisions. The Irish Nationalists made their first appearance at Westminster thirty-two years ago, and they have been a constant element ever since. The Labor party will be equally persistent. That means that after this year's abnormal Liberal wave has subsided it will be almost impossible to carry on the Government on a simple party basis. The English two-party system will give way to the Continental group system, with a Government run by coalitions and compromises.



CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES

Elected President of the French Republic, January 17, 1906, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in joint assembly



THE MAIN SQUARE AT ALGECIRAS

Algeciras, the scene of the new Peace Conference that is trying to settle the dispute between France and Germany over Morocco, is a charming Spanish watering-place on the Bay of Gibraltar. It was the first place captured by the Moors when they invaded Europe and founded their empire in Spain, nearly nine hundred years ago, and now Europe meets there to decide what shall be done with the Moors at home



HOTEL MARIA CRISTINA, ALGECIRAS—THE FINEST IN SPAIN

This piazza overlooks the Bay of Gibraltar, facing the Rock, which is about six miles away. At the mouth of the harbor is the green island from which the Moors gave the name "Algeciras" to the ancient Roman town which had formerly borne the name of Pontus Novus

FOREIGN CLOUDS

EUROPE has been turning anxious eyes in two directions—first to Russia, in the northeast, then to Algeciras, in the southwest.

All the twenty-two members of the Workmen's Council in St. Petersburg were arrested on the night of January 15, and the police seized a mass of revolutionary documents and correspondence. At the same time the authorities succeeded in finding the headquarters of the revolutionary propaganda for the army and navy and captured a cipher list which they expected would enable them to trace out the whole organization. The place was in charge of two girl students, who were arrested, together with a number of soldiers and sailors. The suppression of the insurrection in the Baltic Provinces has been carried out so ruthlessly that one officer shot himself rather than obey his orders. The people of the islands off that coast have been forming little republics, one to each island, whose temporary existence has been favored by the weather. One of these has already arrived at the dignity of a second revolution, in which the first, or "legitimate," President has been deposed by a usurper, in the Santo Domingo fashion. While the Czar has been vigorously exerting himself for the restoration of his authority, he has not been shaken in his determination to stand by his promise of constitutional government. He struck a hard blow at the bureaucracy on January 19, by retiring nineteen reactionary generals from the Council of War, and thereby practically abolishing that body.

Europe's Portsmouth Conference

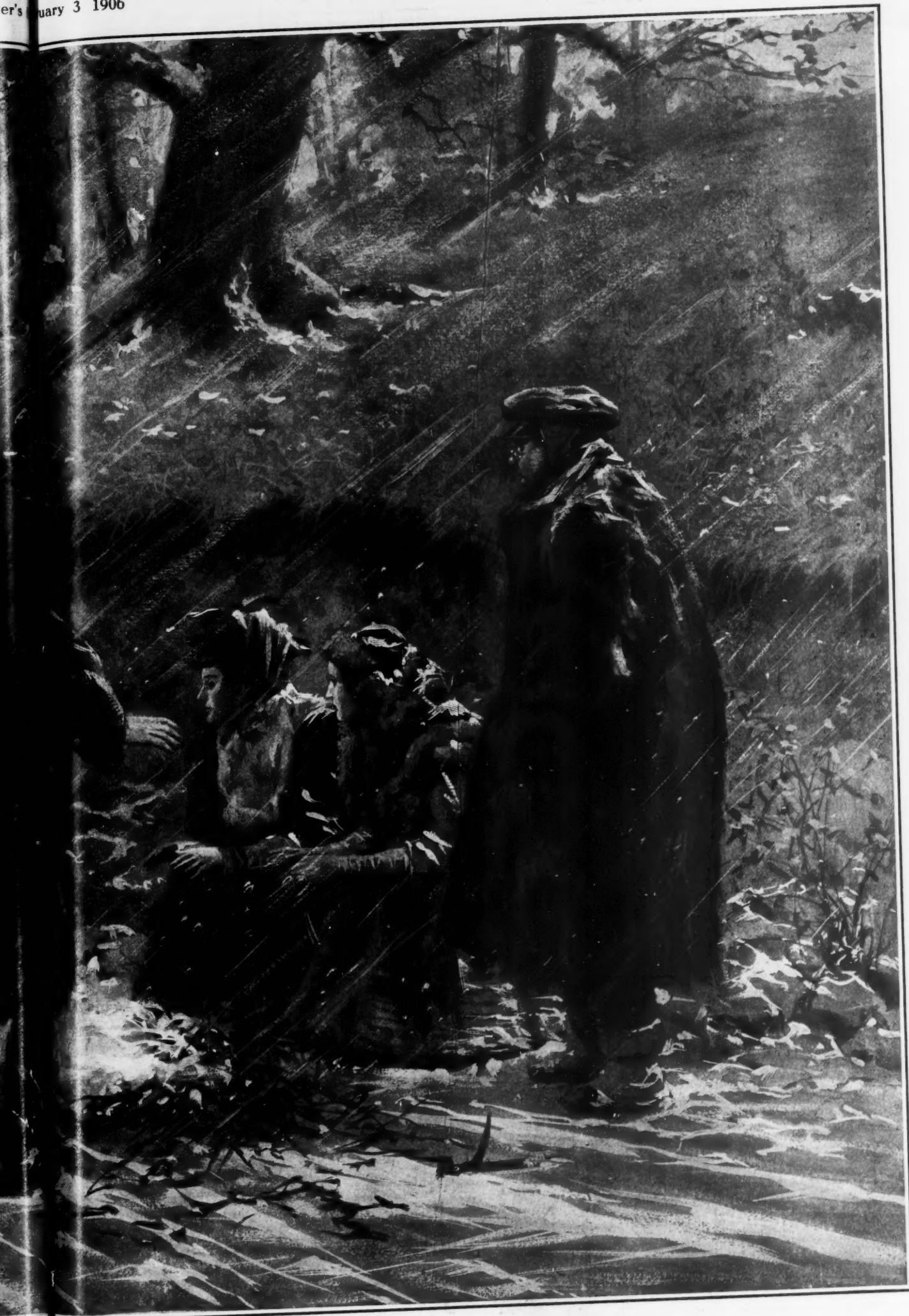
The International Moroccan Conference met at Algeciras, Spain, January 16, with the representatives of twelve nations in attendance. The participation of the United States in this affair caused considerable agitation among Senators and Representatives at Washington, especially as our envoys were backed by a fleet, but Secretary Root explained that our interests were entirely commercial, not at all political, and Admiral Sigsbee's squadron left Gibraltar on the 18th. The Duke of Almodovar del Rio, the Spanish representative, was elected President of the Conference. Both the French and German delegates displayed a conciliatory spirit. The Duke of Almodovar, in his opening speech, said that the desire of the Powers was that order, peace, and prosperity should reign throughout Morocco. This end could be obtained by introducing reforms "upon the triple principle of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the integrity of his territory, and equal commercial treatment, namely the open door." These views were warmly approved by the French delegation, and seemed not distasteful to the Germans, although they were more reserved than their rivals. In private consultations among the various envoys it was agreed not to consider questions outside of the programme arranged in advance between France and Germany. Although this would exclude the religious topics which the Vatican wished to have discussed, the question of the treatment of the Jews in Morocco was considered under the general head of the protection of the Sultan's subjects. The Moroccan delegates said that the Sultan was willing to relieve the Jews of their legal disadvantages, but expressed the opinion that it would be dangerous for them to excite popular resentment by taking advantage of his favor.



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R E S U

DRAWN BY B. F.



S U E D !

DRAWN BY B. FROST



TRAVELING ALONG THE YUKON RIVER WITH DOG TEAMS ON THE WAY TO EAGLE CITY

THE CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

The first published personal account, by the commander of the "Gjøa" expedition, of the circumnavigation of the northern end of this continent, a feat that has baffled explorers since 1585 and cost hundreds of human lives

By CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN

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THE sloop *Gjøa* registers forty-six tons and measures seventy-three feet. She has a beam of twenty feet, and draws, when laden, ten feet of water. She was not built specially for Arctic traffic, but has been strengthened subsequently with an ice-sheathing of two-inch oak planks, cross beams, knees, and everything else that can help to render resistance to the ice. She is equipped with a petroleum motor of thirteen horse power, by the help of which she is able to reach a speed of three knots in smooth water. Thus the principal motive power is not derived from the motor, which is meant for use only in calm weather. *Gjøa* relies chiefly on her sails, and, like all vessels of her type, she does splendidly.

The aim of the expedition was to force its way into the region about the earth's magnetic North Pole, and to make observations at a fixed station during a protracted period of time. For this purpose the expedition was excellently furnished with magnetic instruments. The expedition numbers seven members. Second in command is Lieutenant Godfred Hansen of the Danish Navy. All the others are Norwegians.

We sailed from Christiania during the night between June 16 and 17, 1903. It took us a good deal of time to make Godhavn, on Disco Island, because we had a contrary wind all the way. But finally we reached that place in the last days of July. Our purpose in calling there was to establish a magnetic station and to ship more dogs for the sledges. From Christiania we brought with us six dogs—dogs that had taken part in the second *Fram* expedition. At Dalrymple Rock, on the northwestern coast of Greenland, we had to stop to take on board the provisions deposited there for us by two Scottish whaling vessels.

We reached Beechy Island on August 22, and anchored off it to take a series of magnetic observations, which were to be decisive for the remainder of our journey. From this station we were to find the location of the magnetic pole, and thus to ascertain what way we would have to take. Our observations showed the pole to be to the southward, and in that direction we sailed, after having lifted anchor on August 24, our immediate goal being Peel Sound. Off Prescott Island in Peel Sound the compass refused to render further service, and, like our forefathers, we had to be satisfied with the guidance of the heavenly bodies. But when these, too, refuse their assistance, hiding themselves behind an impenetrable veil of mist, then it is not easy to be a seafaring man.

Making Winter Quarters

Without encountering any particularly troublesome opposition by the ice, we wriggled our way southward in the shore water along the west coast of Boothia Felix. On September 9 we hove to in Pettersen Bay, on the southeastern coast of King William Land, and dropped anchor outside a little snug harbor. *Gjøa* Harbor, which was to be our resting-place for nearly two years, is splendidly protected. The approach to it is very narrow—being only a few yards wider than our boat—and opens toward the south. Thus the inner harbor is completely closed. The magnetic observations we took on the following day proved that we could not have chosen a better spot for our station.

A laborious period ensued. We had to carry all our provisions on shore to protect them against moisture, and to get more room on board the ship. This work was completed by September 17, and we were confronted with the task of erecting the necessary buildings. The materials for these were obtained from our provision boxes. All the boxes were double, consisting of an inner tin chest surrounded by a wooden box. The boxes were all of the same size and nailed together with copper nails, to prevent them from influencing the

magnetic instruments. The tin chests were stripped of their wooden covering. Then we filled the wooden boxes with sand and used them for walls. Two buildings were erected—one for the instruments used to measure the magnetic variations, and the other as a dwelling for two members of the expedition. Our observations of various kinds were begun on November 2.

The first visit of Eskimos occurred on one of the last days of October. They belonged to the Ogluli tribe, which has its hunting grounds along Simpson Strait, on the northern coast of the American continent. This tribe came in contact with the Schwatka expedition in 1880, but had since then had no dealings with white men. We had a good deal to do with the tribe, and became good friends with them all. But we found our best friends among the Netchjilli tribe, which we encountered later on.

There was an abundance of game during the first year. Big herds of reindeer appeared in every direction, and single animals ventured up to the ship. We killed one hundred reindeer in all, to get food for our-

selves and our dogs, but we could easily have killed twice as many had we cared to do so. We caught a good deal of grouse also. The harbor froze the first days in October, and the necessary preparations to withstand the winter were made as soon as our other duties permitted it. Sails were spread over the ship, and the snow was banked against her sides. Double windows were put in, a system of ventilation was arranged, and many little things were done that helped to make the life on board both comfortable and pleasant. Thus we were able to look forward with equanimity to the famous polar night. We had a good harbor, good houses, a good ship, and an abundance of fresh food. To this must be added that, on account of our location at the low latitude of 68° 37' N., we did not experience any darkness worth speaking of. We had planned a sledge tour to investigate the magnetic conditions along the west coast of Boothia Felix in the spring. However, seven of our best dogs had died in the course of the winter, thus leaving us very poorly equipped in this line. But we had to do what we could with the surviving ones. Four of us departed on March 1, 1904, to establish a depot for the main expedition, which was to start about the beginning of April. On this trip we recorded the lowest temperature—79° Fahrenheit below zero. But as there was no wind, the cold was not much noticed.

While occupied with the task of depositing the provisions we met the Netchjilli Eskimos. One morning, as we were working our way along the east coast of King William Land with sledges and dogs, a human figure became suddenly visible on the pack-ice. It was joined by several others, and soon some thirty Eskimos, all men, had gathered in a group about one hundred steps away from us. It was apparent that they felt uncertain how to regard us. We were the first to make overtures, approaching them with the cry "*Manik-tum!*" It was evident that this had a reassuring effect, and soon they were eagerly replying to our greetings. We had, during the winter, learned a goodly number of words from our friends, the Oglulies, so that on this occasion we were able to make ourselves pretty well understood.

With the Eskimos

They told us that their snow huts were on the other side of the pack-ice, not far away. I decided to accompany them in order to become acquainted with their tribe, which seemed to be of a very friendly disposition. It was a merry, boisterous procession that made its way across the ice. They thought us very funny, and we repaid their merriment and laughter in the same coin. At the time we met them, they were on their way to their seal grounds. Most of them had dogs. All the dogs were now harnessed to our two sledges—a sign of hospitality—and with each sledge drawn by twenty dogs we made fine time. The dogs did not get along quite as well as their masters, and a thundering battle broke out every now and then. After traveling a couple of hours, we reached their huts. These numbered sixteen and stood far out on the ice. To begin with, the fair sex showed themselves very timid, but after a while they were led on by an aged belle who headed them in a long line past us. As they passed us, each one uttered a brief grunt which apparently was meant as a welcome. After this parade they disappeared, one and all, into their respective huts to recuperate from the exertions. Only three of the oldest members of the tribe had seen white men—or "*Kabluna*"—before. This had happened at a place they called Eivili, which, as I learned later, was in the vicinity of Repulse Bay, in the northwestern part of Hudson Bay. This tribe—the Netchjilli Eskimos—became our fast friends and saw with sorrowful hearts our



CAPT. AMUNDSEN ON HIS ARRIVAL AT EAGLE CITY

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departure from King William Land. All were very well dressed in fine new clothes made out of reindeer skins. All wore the typical native costume, with long tail-pieces on their coats that bore a good deal of resemblance to full-dress coats. The next day we started out again, and were then accompanied by an Eskimo.

On our way back we ran across their colony again, and then most of them decided to follow us, that they might examine the wonder which none of them had beheld before—a ship. The home trip proved exhilarating in company with those merry denizens of the Far North. To our comrades on board it was a source of great surprise and much enjoyment to witness the approach of the whole colony. To see new faces meant a wonderful variation in their monotonous existence. Soon after their arrival, the Eskimos began to build their snow huts, and in a short time *Gjøa* was surrounded by an Eskimo village. Frequent visits on both sides followed. They wanted to see everything we possessed, and we were much taken with their pretty and comfortable clothes, of which we were anxious to get a stock. This did not prove difficult. In exchange for wood and iron we could have anything they had. Empty tin boxes were wholly worthless to us. But they were keenly desired by our friends. And their value was enhanced considerably if they were polished, and had a handle attached to them. On this occasion I presented a rifle and some ammunition to one of their members who had displayed marked hospitality during our stay with them on the ice. His joy on the receipt of this unexpected gift was indescribable, but the result was that everybody wanted to possess a rifle. As the transition from empty tin boxes to guns and cartridges seemed a little violent to me, I tried to make them understand what the matter meant. But it took me several days to make them grasp the fact that our ship was not laden with rifles.

Lieutenant Hansen and Helmer Hansen started during August in a boat to examine the conditions in Simpson Strait, and particularly in the region around Eta Island, which spot marks the narrowest part of the passage to the westward. The plan of the expedition—submitted to the Norwegian Geographical Society at Christiania—provided that, after the conclusion of our magnetic observations, we were to turn westward instead of going back east. The ground for this was that the ice conditions along the west coast of Boothia Felix were regarded as extremely troublesome. My observations since then have caused me to think it impossible to point out any one spot as being more difficult than any other in that region.

The summer had been raw and cold, and the fall came early. The reindeer, which the year before had shown themselves in such numbers, seemed this fall to shun the land. We succeeded in killing only thirty animals. The Eskimos had better luck while hunting on the coast of North America, and during the winter they brought us a considerable quantity of meat. And from them we received also large stores of fish. Salmon, trout, codfish, and whitefish were furnished us in quantities. Thus we had plenty of fresh food during the second winter as well.

The Eskimos, who had been scattered about their different hunting grounds, began to reappear near the ship in October, and helped to make our existence a little livelier. But this time we were honored with their company much longer than we cared for it. They showed no signs of breaking up until February, 1905. They had then depleted their stock of provisions so that they had to seek new hunting grounds. Once more a Christmas passed by and a new year arrived. Light days began to prevail, and in their wake followed a lot of work—preparations for an impending sledge expedition. This was started on April 2. It was headed by Lieutenant Hansen, who had with him Peder Ristvedt. The object of the trip was to chart the unknown eastern coast of Victoria Land.

We were kept very busy on board during their absence. Everything was to be made ready for our departure, and the vessel had to be overhauled. The houses erected on shore were the first to go. They were pulled down in the latter part of May and the early part of June. The boxes were carried down to the storehouse, and what remained of provisions was repacked in wooden boxes and taken on board. All the instruments had to be taken down, cleaned, and packed away.

In the beginning of June numerous groups of Eskimos returned from their seal hunting and raised

their tents in our immediate proximity. They were aware that we would depart in a short time, and that many objects of great value to them would be left behind. Many interesting scenes were enacted in those days. We had collected in one mass fifty empty petroleum barrels, a large number of wooden boxes, much planking, and quantities of other things. All this material was divided into twelve equal piles, to be divided among those who had done most to earn it. To describe the joy displayed by the twelve lucky individuals would be difficult indeed. They had, all at once, been made rich. I doubt very much that any multi-millionaire ever felt so wealthy as did these men after the distribution of our gifts. But even funnier were the scenes accompanying the handing of our presents to the fair sex. I had in advance gathered all the tin cans, probably numbering several hundred, into a big pile. All the ladies were invited for a certain hour—when

anchor under cover of a small rock. It cleared in the afternoon, and we were able to get under way once more. The open channel between the Todd Islands and the ice-pack was not very wide—just so wide, in fact, that we were able to slip through. Beyond this narrow channel we found a large sheet of open water. At five o'clock on the afternoon of August 14 we dropped anchor off Kamiglu, a few miles to the east of Eta Island. A number of our Eskimo friends had settled there for their summer hunt. After we had obtained fresh meat from them and taken aboard a young Eskimo boy who wanted to go with us, we left the spot at 10 A. M. As the northern Eta Sound had proved itself impassable, it remained only to try the southern passage. This is three-quarters of a mile wide and studded with reefs. We managed to slip through and get out on the other side. The next doubtful stretch was between the islands discovered by Lieutenant

Hansen in the spring. We were forced to seek a way right through the group because the ice lay solid between them and the American coast. The passage was full of rocks and shoals, and anything but agreeable. We found the Victoria Channel full of ice, but with just enough room left for us to squeeze through. Further to the west we found the sea almost free from ice.

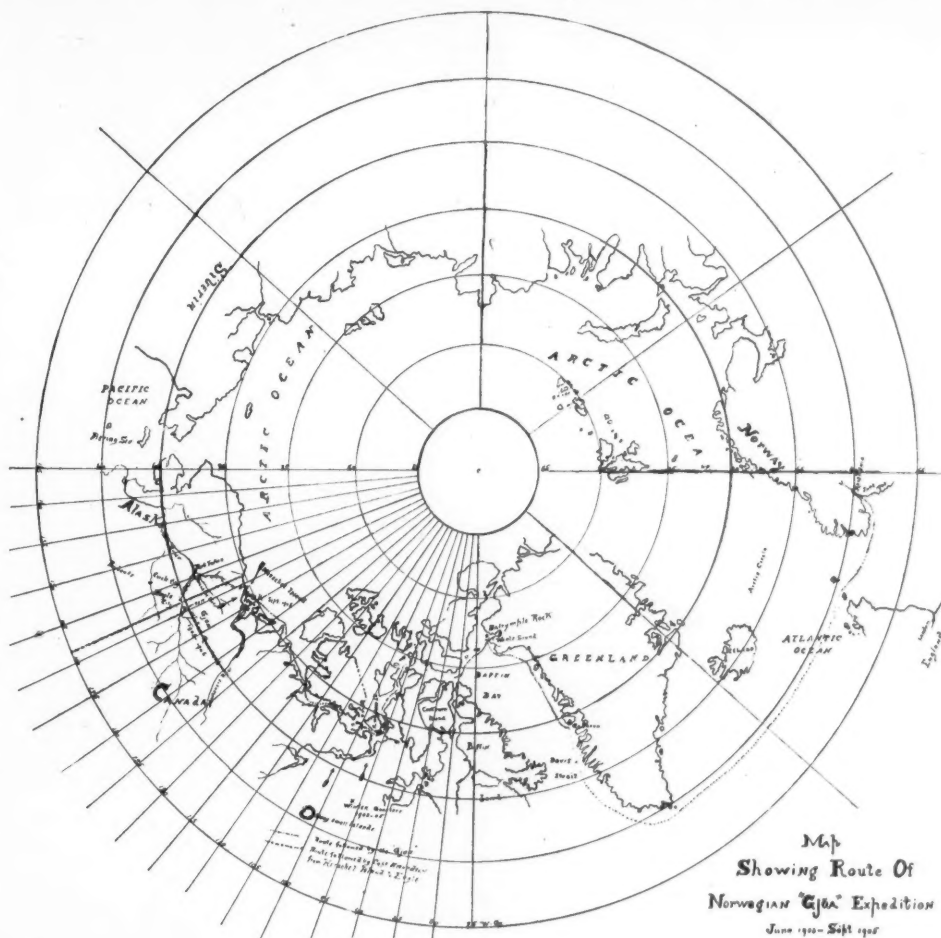
The entrance to Dolphin and Union Straits was not easy to find, because dangerous reefs were scattered between Lambert Island, Douglas Island, and the American continent. But we struck a clear road after some search. It looked favorable to the west. On August 25 we caught sight of the first sail we had met on that side. It was the whaling schooner *Charles Hansson* of San Francisco, Captain McKenna. From him we obtained our first news of the civilized world. What interested us in particular was the difference between Norway and Sweden. It caused me to fix my mind on a trip to the nearest telegraph station for the purpose of learning just how matters stood. We did not tarry long on board the *Charles Hansson*. Having dined with the charming captain and received a welcome present of onions and fresh potatoes, we returned to the ship and resumed our course.

The first difficulties with the ice were met at Cape Bathurst. The ice was packed against the land and shut off all progress. We were detained two days

at that spot. A southeastern wind pushed the ice away from the shore and opened a passage for us. On our way westward we noticed several whalers. We were hailed by the *Alexander* and the *Bowhead*, Captains Tilton and Cook, who offered us assistance if we should need it. This happened a little to the west of Hooper Island. On September 2 we tied up along the ground ice off Cape Sabine. The wind was against us and the lane along the shore was very narrow, so that we could make no headway. We started anew next day, but were stopped again by dense ice at King Strait. Once more we tied up to the ground ice. We were no longer quite so lonesome as we had been. On the shore of King Strait we found the stranded whaling schooner *Bonanza* of San Francisco. Two of its crew and some Eskimos lived near it to guard the provisions left behind. Only a few days passed before we were compelled to admit that we were shut in for a third winter. The preparations for this, the last, winter, were begun.

Wood, which we were wholly lacking before, was now found in great quantities on shore. Masses of driftwood are carried down the Mackenzie River yearly, and are then forced ashore by sea and ice. With logs thus found we erected a fine cabin, in which five of our members are now living. It holds kitchen and dining-room for all the members of the expedition besides. Two men remain on board to look after and guard the ship. The instruments of observation were set up again without delay, and soon everything was moving in the old ruts. During the last part of September I went to Herschel Island and visited the whalers stuck fast in the ice there. I was cordially received and spent several pleasant days with them.

The expedition which was to carry mail for the imprisoned vessels started on October 24. By the obligingness of the masters, I was enabled to accompany this expedition and to carry forward the mail of *Gjøa*. We chose the shortest road across the mountains and reached Fort Yukon on November 20. I had hoped to find a telegraph station there, but no—I had to wander two hundred and fifty miles further to the south, to Eagle City, to find the first telegraph key. I reached here on December 5, after having traversed in all a distance of about seven hundred miles.



CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S MAP OF HIS VOYAGE THROUGH THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

the sun stood in the west, which generally marks the ending of the day's toil. At the fixed time they appeared, and I led them to the spot where the great event was to take place. Having arranged them in a ring close about the pile of cans, I told them that, when I gave the sign, they might carry off as many cans as they could lay hold of. No sooner was the sign given than all of them—old and young alike—hurled themselves headlong into the pile. All one could see after that was a tangle of arms and legs in the midst of a rain of tin cans, out of which rose wild yells and screams. When the worst part of the tussle was over, each one of the participants arranged her booty and tugged it over to her tent amid much laughter and rejoicing.

Discovering New Islands

Lieutenant Hansen and Sergeant Ristvedt returned with the sledges on June 24. The lieutenant had succeeded in charting the east coast of Victoria Land as far north as latitude $72^{\circ} 10'$. He had found many unknown islands in the sea between King William Land, Victoria Land, and the American coast. All these had been entered on the map. The depot at Cape Crozier had been destroyed by bears, but the travelers were fortunate enough to run across game along their entire route—reindeer, bears, seals, and hares. At Lind Island, off the southeastern point of Victoria Land, they fell in with a lot of Kilnermiun Eskimos from the Coppermine River. These showed themselves as friendly as the other tribes.

The ice left *Gjøa* Harbor as early as July, but in Simpson Strait it lay unbroken long afterward. It was especially rough between Todd Island and Point Richardson on the American coast. On August 12 it seemed at last as if it would begin to move. We made our final preparations, and that night everything was ready for the start. *Gjøa* lifted anchor at three o'clock on the morning of August 13, and made her way out of *Gjøa* Harbor. Our dear Eskimo friends stood on the shore for a long time and waved their last farewells to us.

Through fog and sleet we sounded our way to Booth Strait along King William Land, where we had to

BUT AS YESTERDAY

BY

GEORGE
HIBBARD

ILLUSTRATED BY

J. W.
ADAMS



THE STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN WHO RETURNED TO HIS NATIVE TOWN,
FOUND HER WHOM HE HAD LEFT BEHIND, AND REALIZED WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

USUALLY the time was the quietest in the shaded street of the county town. At that hour the farmers who had been to the village in the afternoon had driven away. The evening loiterers had hardly appeared. At five o'clock, though the line of buggies, farm wagons, and hay carts extended from the hotel beyond the post-office in one direction and past the drug store in the other, the crowd filled the sidewalk. The increasing throng was so great that arriving teams advanced with difficulty in the invaded road. Before the Columbia House, the Stillwater Cornet Band stood at ease in all the disarray of unbuttoned coat and lifted cap. The Helmeted Knights in tinsel breastplates were strung in an irregular line along the curb, perspiring profusely. The low slatted door of the Columbia bar-room banged unceasingly.

The tramp of many feet mingled with the hum of many voices to create the broken tumult which rose and fell from end to end of the long wide way; the dissonant diapason rising to the highest where, at the hotel, a broad banner hung across from building to building. The inattentive throng on gazing up might have beheld the not unusual sight of a large portrait in strong colors—the effort of the artist clearly having been to express statesman with every touch of his brush—the result, in fact, being a picture of a gentleman who looked distinctly displeased about something. Large placards printed in the brightest vermilion, which no one read, as the wording in the majority of cases was already known almost by heart, covered fences and walls—"Mass Meeting!" With all the prominence attainable with the resources of the Van Buren County "Banner," the announcement claimed attention. In type almost as large as the heading the chief speaker of the evening was announced. The names of others followed, dwindling into the obscurity of typographical diminutiveness.

Upstairs in the "parlor" of the Columbia House a tall, gray-haired man faced the reception committee.

"And now," concluded the spokesman, "having inadequately endeavored to express the joy all have experienced in seeing again one who, born in this village, has risen to such high place—the great honor the members of the community feel in your presence—I would say that there are many who desire to shake you by the hand and bid you welcome. An informal reception has been arranged."

The frown on the tall man's face grew heavier, the lines about his eyes deeper. He was evidently tired. A little rest and solitude would have been clearly acceptable to him.

"If you will now proceed," continued the spokesman less oratorically, "to the hall below—"

He broke off abruptly as some one shouldered forward through the group. He was an old man who wore the old long coat of a coachman. He held up in his hand a banded hat, the lustre of which had been dimmed by dust and rain.

"What is it, Thomas?" asked the speaker, who impatiently recognized him.

"Why," said the other huskily, "I've a note here to deliver as you might say to his Honor immediate and direct."

"There is no time," began the chairman with dignity. "Sure, if Miss Jennie wants it," the one addressed continued resolutely.

Stepping up to the tall man, he sank his voice almost to a confidential whisper.

"I was to give it to you yourself. As Miss Jennie said it was to be given into your Honor's own hands."

He held out confidently a small oblong piece of paper. The tall man took it. Drawing his eye-glasses from a pocket, he carefully adjusted them and glanced at it. The committee saw that he started. He looked up—then about uncertainly. He appeared to be trying to recollect something. The desired memory which eluded him remained for a moment unseizable. Suddenly, what he sought seemed to take form—to become recognizable—to be within his grasp.

"Gentlemen," he said abruptly, "you will have to excuse me. I am a little weary. I have already since morning spoken eleven times from the back of the car. As I have to speak this evening, a few moments of rest would be very acceptable to me."

A murmur followed his words—a mingling of mild protest and polite resignation.

"I shall see you all later—and after my address, if there are any who wish to honor me by meeting me—"

He waved his hand generally as he turned away.

"When—Thomas?" he asked of the messenger.

"Your Honor—remembers me!" he exclaimed delightedly. "An' I only a slip of a boy when your Honor left. Many's the time—"

"Yes, yes," the man answered with less coldness than he had used in speaking to the committee, but with the same weariness in his voice.

"Come, sir," said the other. "She's waitin' in the small reception room on the first floor."

The tall man nodded and followed as the other led the way.

Down the creaking stairs he went. He passed through the lower hall, one wall of which was decorated with the picture of a trotter of a day when to have a record of 2.17½ was to be famous; the other held the representation of a locomotive with a smokestack such as had disappeared from the rolling stock of the smallest road in the country.

The venerable servant opened a door.



They came out of the back garden gate

"He's here," he exclaimed excitedly, thrusting in his head. "I got him. There she is, your Honor," he continued, throwing open the portal and motioning to the man to go forward.

The room was dim. The shades were drawn against heat and light. As the one who entered advanced over the flowered carpet, past the table with the worsted mat holding the alabaster vase, past the stove with nicked edgings, he hesitated. From a rocking-chair a lady rose quickly. She was small and slight. She was obliged to glance up to look into his face. Though the man who observed her steadfastly knew nothing of such things, he gathered an impression of old-fashionedness from what she wore—and yet nothing was distinctly peculiar or noticeably unusual.

"You are very good," she said tremulously. Her hand, in which she held the long, black-handled sunshade, shook a little.

"Miss—" she began. A swift glance that was almost involuntary, which was no more quickly sent than checked and recalled, darted from her eyes into his.

"Jane," he said. He had taken her hand and was holding it uncertainly.

"It's a long time since we met," he said. "But believe me—the moment I saw your name—"

"You were very kind to come," she murmured. "Perhaps you think I should not have asked—perhaps I should not. I would not, only I have a reason."

She broke off as if the words she had expected to use were forgotten, and the ones she employed came slowly and unsatisfactorily to take their place.

"You have every right," he said warmly. "And as for a reason, is there not enough in my having the chance to see again an old friend?"

"But that is not all I have to ask," she gasped. "I want you to do something else. I wonder if you would."

"They are waiting for me," he said, with a slight return of his official manner.

"It's so very little," she pleaded, "for old friendship, as you say."

"If it were much," he exclaimed heartily, "don't you think I should do it! Do you know, coming back to the old place to-day, I thought—though I had few opportunities to think—of many things. When your card came, it came as a surprise. And yet not altogether. Though I had not been thinking of you—it is so many years since I have seen you."

"Yes," she acquiesced gently.

"Still," he went on somewhat awkwardly after a pause, "all seemed as if I had expected it, Jane. What can I do?"

"I—I," she began—"I want you to take a drive with me."

He stared at her a second. Then he threw back his head and laughed. The laugh was not official. It was a quick, unconstrained burst of amusement which would have surprised many. It surprised him himself.

"They are up there," he said lightly. "We'll let them wait. I'll run away—I'll run away from school. Really, when I come to think of it, this won't be the first time I've done it here. Do you want me to go at once?"

She smiled. He opened the door grandly. He stood there almost bowing, as with a little nod which was not quite a courtesy she passed through it. Then he followed her, closed it quickly, and silently went down the dim hall. Outside the noises continued—the shuffle of feet on the sidewalk, the incessant stamping on the veranda indicated the presence of the crowd. The quick detonations of a pack of firecrackers rattled briskly. A mild cheer from the exuberance of excitement followed.

"This way," she said, looking over her shoulder. Together they withdrew toward the back of the house.

"Are we going to steal the jam," he asked, "or are we merely running away to play?"

She gave a swift glance with half-turned head, which had something youthful in it—a light almost of mischief for a second in her eyes.

"Thomas will be waiting in the lane," she said.

As they came out of the back garden gate, between the currant bushes on the one side and the row of beehives on the other, he saw the vehicle standing in the road. The varnish of the high inclosing side decorated with the big dull silvery S was flawed and cracked; the door with the worn silver handle hung loosely.

"Bless me, Jane!" he exclaimed, stopping short, "I remember it."

"Yes, I have the old carriage," she said. "You see, I so seldom use it that it never gets worn out."

"It looks just the same," he continued.

"Only," she said gayly, "we used to think it a very splendid equipage. Indeed, I remember the time when I believed the coach which took Cinderella to the ball must have been very much like it."

"It—it doesn't seem so large," he admitted reluctantly.

He turned the rusty handle and swung back the creaking panel. She jumped lightly to the step, and in a moment was seated on the old, frayed, gray, figured cushion. More slowly he mounted and took his place by her side. Under the projecting top, the driver sat with the reins held laxly. She, leaning forward touching his coat sleeve:

"You know when I told you," she said.

The reins flapped on the old gray horse's sturdy back. As if resentful of such sudden awakening from his dream, he started forward bravely, his huge frame moving ponderously. However, after a hundred yards he fell into a lumbering trot which threatened to relapse, and must certainly have turned, without his driver's steady "chirrup," into an even more sedate walk.

Under the elms the carriage passed. On the village back street no one was to be seen. The man beside the woman, leaning forward, gazed about.

"Why," he said suddenly. "There—no—yes—there's the schoolhouse."

No one could have mistaken it—the square brick building with the little cupola with the weather-stained bell. The grass within a wide radius was completely worn away by busy little feet. The bare ground showed hard and beaten with endless games of "prisoner's base." However, he did not see the building as it looked. He saw it in the wonderful light of memory, which softened every corner, blended every hard line. Though the bell was motionless, he heard the cracked tinkle as if it were ringing—as if he were trudging up the street—as if he were late—as if he must hurry.

"I never should have expected to find it as it was," he said.

"So little changes—here," she murmured.

He was about to say something, but the nearness of Thomas checked him. He could almost feel the driver's large ears listening. He looked at her, after scanning resentfully the coachman's bent back, and she glanced at him comprehendingly.

The carriage jogged along over the leaf-strewn, grass-tufted street. The man settled back in his corner. Resurgent memories rose through his spirits at first doubtfully, uncertainly, then more clearly, as if finding themselves welcome. That was where one winter morning in a snowball fight he had made a surprising shot which brought victory for his side. He felt the keen air which seemed only to bring a warmth and life. He experienced almost the quick exhilaration of the burst of speed after the retiring foe. They were coming to a corner. Why, there was the lot where in summer he had taken part in many a tumultuous game of ball, each point of which was a "close decision." He remembered the last match of the Stars against the Eagles. Which had won? He could not recall, though he tried. On which side had he been? He could not recollect, and regretted it. There was the blacksmith's shop. There was the spot where he had fought the blacksmith's boy and got "licked." But he felt no resentment about it. He believed that he should like to see his adversary—shake his hand—ask him how he was getting on. And—ah—now he was older. There was "Oddfellows' Hall." There was the room on the second floor where a man had that winter come to the village for a few weeks—he had taken dancing lessons.

"Do you remember old Parjoller?" he said.

The light of a sympathetic intelligence showed in her eyes. No longer was there uncertainty. In its place came the closer companionship of mutual intelligence—of a unity of a memory shared in common.

He was about to speak again when she held up her finger. "Hush!" she said.

What her purpose was he could not divine. He felt, though, that she was thinking—remembering as he was.

"We are two ghosts," he said softly.

She nodded slowly without looking at him.

The church was on the corner. He knew before they got to it that it was there, and was proud that he was able to recollect so exactly. Surely, the entrance was new. There had never been anything so imposing in his day. He meant to ask, but before he did it his attention was distracted. All he saw was a raised board platform gray with age—the platform on which those coming in the high wagons stepped out. That was where he had waited—waited for her to come out of Sunday-school after she had dismissed the class. He felt all the calmness of the placid Sunday afternoon. He heard again the soft hum of the insects. He felt the utter peacefulness of the warm countryside. That was near the end—that was just before he had gone away.

That was when he had been extremely foolish; when the light in a pair of bright eyes had been his guide; when the merry smile on soft lips had been the guerdon of all endeavor; when he had dreamed by day and lain awake at night; when he lived in alternating

states of hope and fear through the whole agitated gamut of a youth's fitful experience. He glanced at the little lady sitting in the corner, looking straight before her—a slight smile at the corners of her lips, a gentle pensiveness in her eyes. How long ago that had been! As the places he had seen had evoked memories, the thought of that time brought back shifting pictures. They were disconnected, coming with kaleidoscopic abruptness, changing with kaleidoscopic rapidity. The time was December. They were going skating. He could see the crisp winter landscape, catch sight of the figures darting across the ice. He was kneeling at her feet putting on her skates. What a little foot she had! He could not help giving it a squeeze, which, of course, she did not appear to notice, though a rosier flush than even the chill air explained suddenly covered her cheeks. The month was July; the hour the one when the first fireflies gleamed in the growing dusk. He and she and the others were sitting on the porch. Some one began to sing. What was it they used to sing then? The name and the words of all the songs seemed gone, and yet, little by little, the chorus of one came inappropriately back. That was it!

"Shoo fly, don't bodder me,
Shoo fly, don't bodder me,
For I belong to Company G."

He whistled—a mere sibilant breath. Still he was distinctly whistling. He had not done such a thing in years. She glanced at him in surprise.



The carriage jogged along over the grass-tufted street

"Do you remember," he laughed, "Shoo fly?"

She nodded quickly.

"And 'Champagne Charley'?" he asked.

She also breathed swiftly and softly the gay thin melody. Then she blushed. She, too, had certainly not done anything like that since—she could not recollect.

"How foolish we were!" he said.

"How foolish we are!" she said, with some attempt at severity.

There had been sentimental songs then in the garden-scented darkness of the past summer nights. He remembered—yes, he remembered one particular incident. He had walked away with light feet and heart. She sat next to him, and in the darkness their hands met and he seized her hand, and she had not taken it away. As if forgetful, she let her soft little fingers lie in his, and he had clasped them unresistingly for a long time.

He held his breath with the wonder and joy of the moment—afraid to stir lest he should remind her to withdraw her hand. And when she had, she did it, hurriedly and with a quick guiltiness which added to the importance and significance of the event, forming a bond of secrecy between them.

The scene changed.

They were alone. They stood by the great old willow tree where the iron seat was in the cemetery. He almost laughed as he thought of it—but that was where all lovers in the village had always gone—that was the spot of many trysts. To wander in the box-bordered paths, the young men and the young women made their way for a walk on Sunday afternoons; on week-day afternoons, when an understanding had been so far reached as to make such additional expeditions possible. A strange place to go. He smiled a little at the thought

of it. But what had the place meant to them? For such a thing as Death was so far off as to have little meaning, rather the gentle sadness of the place was calmly pleasant, with no suggestion of deprivation and grief. So almost every love story of the village had its beginning and climax under the bending willow-tree by the little bench. There the story of which he was thinking had come to an end. The cause he only dimly remembered. How very inadequate it now seemed. How bitter and tragic it had then appeared. A ride she had taken with—with—he really could not remember. His resentfulness. Her impatience of his assumed right to control. The quarrel, the final parting. What might not have happened otherwise—what might not have been.

He saw briefly his own active American life: the city with all the stir and struggle. He thought of the incidents of his career: His first successes. His marriage—well, it had not been an unwise one—the death of children—each of them—of her death—of his absorption in business and in politics. He skipped to the later time. He thought of momentous days in the Street that made financial history, when men waited and watched and values rose and fell, and he had much to do with the making of them; when he was a power almost guiding the course of events, and others followed and feared him. In his memory came back the picture of crowded conventions, when delegates paused for him to give the word which would bring mad tumult and acclaimed victory. He beheld himself facing the serried mass, listening breathless, motionless, for his words.

"Good Heavens, Jennie!" he said, "where are we going?"

The horse had turned and the carriage was passing through the gate in the white fence. To be sure, a great many of the palings were gone, but after the weed-covered rails the appearance of it was something noteworthy.

"Why—why," he said, gazing about, "it's—it's the cemetery."

"Yes," she answered.

At that moment the carriage stopped.

"We get out here," she announced.

He got down and helped her to descend.

"Do you mind walking a little?" she said shyly.

"Not at all," he answered readily, and in a low tone.

Up the walk they went. He knew before he got there where they were going. The willow-tree; he could see it. Now they were almost there. He could see the tombstone, "Penelope, relict of." He could make out the rustic seat. But a little of the dark-green paint clung to it. One arm was gone. The bushes about it—they had certainly grown up since his day. They made a goodly little grove, so that the bench was now almost hidden in them and only approachable from one side. The willow, though, had remained the same; the branches with the yellowing leaves hung as heavily as formerly, though at one place on the trunk was a heavy scar where on some wild winter night a great limb had been torn away.

"You will think I am very absurd," she said, as they stood before the tree.

"I think you are very wise," he said slowly.

"I wanted to tell you that I was wrong. Of course, it was only a little thing. I have known it for a great many years. Then, when I knew you were coming to-day, I suddenly thought I would. You know that I was always impulsive."

"I should not have been so unreasonable," he said.

"You remember?" she asked. He nodded. "I thought you must have forgotten. I did not even know if you would remember me. You are such a great man now—"

"A great deal has happened which we never foresaw," he said.

"My life has been what I knew that it would be," she replied gently and firmly.

"You—you have never married?" he asked slowly.

"No," she said.

"You have been—happy?"

"Measurably," she answered. "And you?"

"I have thought I was. I haven't thought about it. I do not know which. I do not believe that I have been," he added uncertainly; "not very."

"You have had great success," he acquiesced indifferently.

"That counts."

"Does it?"

She did not answer.

"Oh, very well," she said, with a sudden change of manner. "I have brought you here and I have said it."

"You speak almost as you used to do, Jennie. Almost as defiantly."

She laughed.

"I should not have gone that day when I promised you. I never thought that I should tell you that I was in the wrong—but after—"

"Never mind the years."

"It does not matter much," she continued. "Still, I have wanted to tell you. I have thought of it. You see, I have so little here of which to think."

"You have thought of me," he faltered.

She gazed off—on over the outspread country. The cemetery was on a little hill, and all the mellow autumn scene lay before them—the hollows blue with the mists

of coming evening, the hills soft in the autumnal haze. "You may go back now," she said, with something of her girlhood impetuous command.

She had sat down on the bench and now stood up.

"Wait," he said eagerly.

In the complete stillness of the calm evening the rustle of the dead leaves could be heard for a long distance. They listened. Some one was coming. Bending aside, he peered through the branches. Advancing up the other path he saw a young man and a young girl. Her dress swept lightly over the piled strippings of the trees. His feet kicked savagely through the heaps.

"They still come here?" he demanded in amusement.

She nodded, blushing slightly.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "what shall we do?"

"Hide," he answered swiftly.

Drawing her after him, he carefully concealed her and himself behind the mass of branches. There they stood watching, listening, almost afraid to breathe.

The steps came nearer. The two approaching were very close now. The hidden pair could hear their voices, could almost catch their words. His tone was unmistakably one of impatience and anger; her youthful cadences as clearly indicated proud protestation, not untouched by a timid pleading.

"You had no right to dance with him," he said hotly. "That is all there is of it!"

"No right. And why have I no right? What right have you?"

"Yes," he interrupted bitterly. "Of course, believing you—and trusting you—and loving you gives me no right. You have only been playing with me. I can understand that now."

"Harry—"

"I have been a fool," he continued obstinately. "I should have seen from the first that you did not care—that you were only amusing yourself with me."

"You are unjust," she resented.

"If I had not cared so much, I should have seen before—I should not mind so much now. But I am not going to care. I am going to stop. You are only a flirt—"

"You know," she replied, "that you took Florence out in the boat at the picnic. But if you think what you do of me I need not say anything. Good-by."

The girl took an impatient step away. The young man watched her moodily. Suddenly they started. From about the corner of the little clump of bushes a tall man advanced slowly. As he came forward a lady stepped out and joined him.

"Ah," he said, coming on the pair before him, "a pleasant evening."

"Very," growled the young man, turning in amazement.

"Generally this is such a deserted spot," he continued innocently. "I lived here once and know all about it. Why, in my time this is where all the lovers used to come. This old tree could tell many a story. Sometimes a sad one, too."

"No doubt," the young man answered, while the girl looked up with startled eyes.

"I know of one particularly," the older man said. "All happened many years ago. About two young people who quarreled foolishly. The strange part of it was that they really cared about each other, and yet they let a little thing come between them and make a misunderstanding. Both were proud and high-spirited, and neither would confess to any wrong. I am telling

place and seeing all make me think of it again. Think of the folly there was for two young people who cared for one another to waste their time with differences and jealousy. There is not so much of a lifetime in which to be young and happy—to live and love—"

The young man glanced at the girl, who turned toward him. Her attitude of rigid anger relaxed. He stood more naturally. She gazed up timidly, with all resentment gone from her look—with only gentle invitation in her eyes.

"Forgive me," the speaker said. "I could not help hearing. You are making a mistake. What is such a misunderstanding as yours? What will it mean years from now—what will it mean even in a few years, or even days? Do not waste even one such evening as this with idle talk."

The girl's hand was held out to the man. As he took it she moved and placed herself by his side.

"I am sorry, Harry," she said humbly. "I was to blame."

"No, I was," the boy replied hastily.

The older man laughed.

"Quarrel that way as much as you wish," he said. "There will less harm come of it. You will find I am right."

"Thank you," the young man spoke quickly. The older man waved his hand slowly.

"Now go," he said. "I think, perhaps, that I may consider that I have a prior claim upon this spot."

The two young people turned away. Silently they moved down the path between the grass and the graves. The sun had almost gone down. The shadows were falling fast. Across the valley a bell rang softly. Nearer the lowing of a returning herd of cattle sounded peacefully.

"And now—ourselves," he said, turning to his companion.

"No, no," she cried softly. "I have told you, too, that I was wrong."

"But—"

"No, there is nothing more."

On the stillness of the evening there broke the dull sound of a heavy gun. Looking up, they saw in the direction of the village that the sky was lighted by a ruddy glow.

"They are waiting for you in the village. They are beginning the celebration. You must be there to speak."

"I think," he said, "I have made my speech."

"You must go back to your world—to your life—"

"And you—"

"I shall live as I have," and she added, so that he could hardly hear her, "only differently."

When he descended from the old carriage at the gate in the lane he looked up at her again.

"You are sure?" he asked.

"Absolutely," she answered. "Why, it would spoil it all now."

What she meant she did not explain further. He, however, appeared to understand. As she held out her hand he bent and kissed it quickly and formally in the darkness. Then he turned and made his way into the house. He was whistling softly to himself.



They stood by the great old willow tree in the cemetery

the story as it was, am I not?" he asked, looking at his companion.

She nodded, watching him as the girl did, intently.

"They were both very young. There seemed so much time. They did not think then of the years to come—only of the moment—the short, foolish moment—of their own impatient jealousy—of their own hurt, youthful vanity. They quarreled." The speaker leaned against the branch of the old tree. "That night seemed the end of a very simple little story. Instead, it is only the beginning. The story—the meaning of it—comes in the vain regret—the irreparable loss. The pity of it was in its uselessness. And being in this

VERSES BY
WALLACE IRWIN

WHO'S ZOO IN AMERICA

SKETCHES BY
E. W. KEMBLE

THOMAS FORTUNE RYAN

THIS splendid type of citizen,
More noble-browed than Dion,
This beau-ideal of business men
Is Thomas Fortune Ryan—
Philanthropist, half socialistic,
Democrat, money-lender, mystic.

Whene'er he longs to take a street
He needs no manifesto,
But simply forms a merger neat
And all is over—*presto!*—
Quick confiscation, as he plans it,
Is briefly known as "rapid transit."

Although Insurance Idols fled
Before the Great Improvement,
And he, a missionary, led
The new Religious Movement,
Still, in the Subway, his vocation
Is underground manipulation.



On politics he also dotes,
Thus oft forestalling losses;
He's much too proud to purchase votes,
And so he buys the Bosses.
Though Parties change like blossoms vernal,
Tom Ryan is the Boss Eternal.

He deals in railroads, gaslight, coals,
Insurance, legislatures,
Statesmen, tobacco, human souls,
Churches and lower natures;
And half the grafts that work to harm us
Are just Consolidated Thomas.

If market rates on men prevail,
There's little need of crying;
So long as Cities are for sale
There's profit in the buying—
Tom owns New York, and on this basis
"Municipal Ownership" he praises.

A BREAK-OUT AND NOT A BREAK-UP IN CHINA

A glance at prevailing conditions and a summary of the causes that brought them about

By **FREDERICK PALMER**



W. W. ROCKHILL
United States Minister to China



YUAN SHIH-KAI
Viceroy of Chih-li, and the strongest man in China

her apartments, which had been defiled by the feet of foreign soldiers—think of the horror of that to this daughter of heaven!—she settled down, with her very bedchamber in reach of the German guns, to see and to watch the erection of the magnificent new legation building with the indemnity that she had to pay.

The Wise Empress Dowager

Of course, she had not played the international game according to Western ideas at all; but from her point of view, China had never asked to "sit in"; she had been compelled to play in. Those who meet her socially say what a charming, affable, old lady she is. Unquestionably. A woman who rises to power in the greatest court of intrigue in the world is something of a diplomatist. When she first returned to Peking she moderated the old exclusion of the court; she talked reform. She received the ladies of the foreign Legations; she was gentle and delightful. And all the time she was thinking, thinking, thinking, and studying each foreign race as only one imprisoned can study his jailer.

Nothing could better show her acumen than that she seems to understand the Americans. In China America is celebrated for missionaries and women of ill fame. We have sent more preachers of the Gospel and more teachers to China than any other nation; and at the same time the name American, from Vladivostok to Hongkong, has become a synonym for vice. This inconsistency does not occur to us; it does, however, to the Chinese. Thanks to our national sense of fair play, our people were big enough and honest enough to see the Chinese side. We withdrew our guards and we took the smallest indemnity of any foreign nation except Japan. The Dowager Empress was especially gracious to us and our foreign representatives. In turn, we seem to have looked for gratitude, which is a debt that an individual seldom pays to an individual and a nation almost never pays to a nation.

In the war with Russia Japan demonstrated to the

ties; for always the Chinese is the individual. A Japanese is insulted when you insult his nation. The indignities which are practiced on Chinese by our inspectors are entirely due to the fact that Chinese viceroys get as high as \$90 apiece for falsely certifying that Chinese coolies are merchants. Such graft would be impossible to Japan, where officials are honest. Our rigid inspection is absolutely necessary if we are going to exclude all coolies.

The main instigator of the boycott was originally Wu Ting-fang, the old Minister, who used to inform us of the inferiority of American to Chinese morals, to our infinite delight. He would like to return to Washington, where the graft, on account of the great number of Chinese in America, is the largest of any mission. He saw a chance in the boycott to bring himself

back into favor at the Peking court. He told the court of American love of money and soft-heartedness, and that we would make concessions as soon as our pocketbook was attacked, and the Dowager Empress decided to let the boycott proceed. As we were not "a beast," she dared to quarrel with us. The boycott was about to die a natural death when we encouraged its promoters, both by the attitude of our press and our Government, which indicated that we were sore hit.

The surprising thing about the boycott was that it was the first anti-foreign movement which had anything like a national aspect. There are always riots and outbreaks, and they are local. The Fukien man is not fighting with the Chih-li man; "that is Li Hung Chang's affair, let him take care of it," said the southern viceroys in the war with Japan. But when foreigners took to China the railroad, the steamer, the printing press, and the telegraph, they took to him the same factors of national and racial centralization which have been so vital to our own unity and to the unity of the German Empire. Canton merchants now trade all along the coast; they own many steamers and have their settlements in every port. The Kwang-si man is finding that the Shantung man is also a Chinese. It was their guild which promoted the boycott before the press and the student agitators carried it to the masses.

The New Gospel

When I left Japan there were three thousand Chinese students in Tokio, and they will return home to disseminate the new gospel. Alleged personal outrages by American inspectors formed for the increasing number of yellow journals the same theme for a popular cry that Spanish oppression in Cuba formed for our yellow journals before the Spanish War. The worse the outrages the bigger the circulation, and the editors were not wanting in imagination. The students go to Tokio to learn in a few months how Japan put out the foreigner and then beat him, and, of course, get the cart before the horse. Those who think that the Japanese Government is instrumental in fomenting the passion of the Chinese people are mistaken. Not only Japanese but some Western merchants egged on the boycott at the outset, with a view to gaining advantages over a commercial rival. They see their mistake now. The Japanese is the last government in the

LET us put the shoe on the other foot and suppose that the East was interfering in the West. Suppose that the White House was under the guns of the Chinese, the Filipino, the Siamese, the Malay, and the Bengalese Legations; that on your way to Washington at every station brown and yellow guards were walking up and down! Would you have any distinguishing preference among them? Suppose that the Siamese withdrew their guards from the stations, and still left them in the Legations, and they took less indemnity for thrashing us than any other of the Oriental allies. If a chance came, which of our oppressors would we dare to affront? Why, naturally, we would "try it on" with the most lenient, with the Siamese.

We in America forget that the position of the Western nations in China was won by force. The magic power of modern guns is indirectly responsible for the existence of every treaty port and every concession. The Chinese did not want us, and the masses would expel every missionary to-day if they dared. Therefore, every Western nation is respected according as it is powerful. At present the most powerful nation in China, excepting Japan, is Germany, because she has killed more natives and maintains the largest garrison.

"Could your viceroys have stopped the boycott at the outset if they had taken strong measures?" I asked a prominent Chinese who was educated at Yale.

"They could," he said.

"Would they have stopped it if it had been directed against German goods?"

"Yes," was the answer, "we would not quarrel with such a beast."

In other words, the Chinese wisely decided to try their budding strength on the easiest possible adversary.

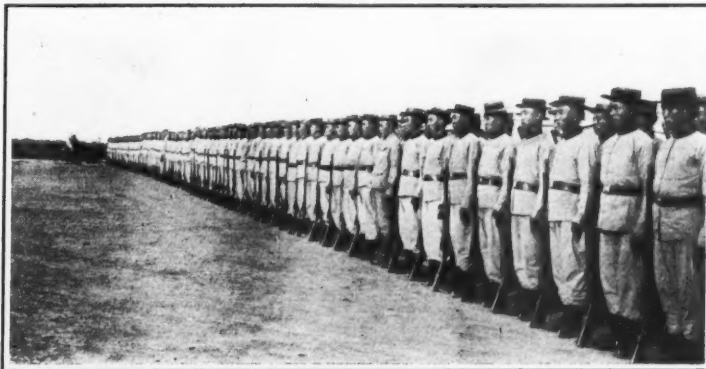
No one who has lived in China pretends to understand the Chinese. On certain characteristics, however, all are agreed. He has no sense of patriotism, no sense of public spirit. He is not going to join with the man in the neighboring village to make a road, or with the man in the neighboring province to repel an invader. He smiles in his classic philosophy at the young, unsettled peoples of the West. He tells you that conquerors come and go, and the Chinese have been absorbing them for many generations; and while nations rise and fall, the unit of the Chinese family and civilization survives.

The Foreign Invasion

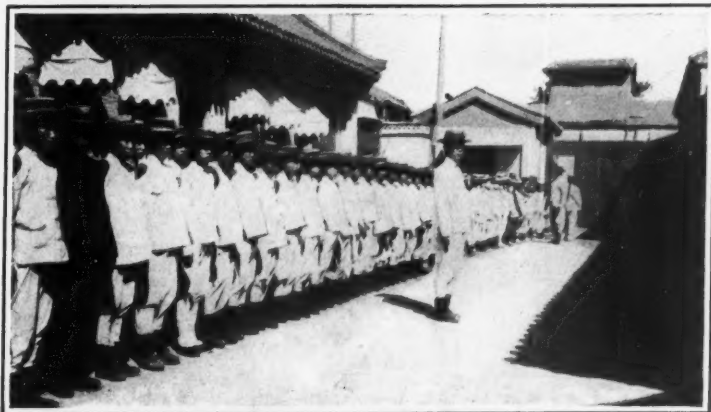
The magic of the foreigner with his modern gun, his advance with his steamships and his telegraphs, his demands for commercial exploitation, all appealed to the Chinese as some supernatural visitation like an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, and he settled himself down to make the best of them. He had no idea of organizing an army to oppose us. His attitude toward an army is the contempt of a philosopher for a thug.

"But if the Western world keeps on pricking us," said my Yale graduate, "by and by we may wake up."

The Boxer rebellion was the first awakening. In a military sense, it was a Cooey army. But it forced the foreigners to relieve and occupy Peking, and European troops went about the country shooting up villages on principle. When the Dowager Empress came back to



Parade of a regiment of Yuan Shih-kai's Infantry



Drilling boys in the new public schools

TWO METHODS IN WHICH CHINA IS TRYING TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF JAPAN

Chinese that the virtue did not lie in the white man, but in the possession of the white man's weapons. That is the spark which promises to ignite China. If a Japanese can whip a Russian, why can not a Chinese, who is superior to a Japanese, whip any other white man? Such is the natural reasoning of the masses and the hare-brained students.

Now, there is nothing that will inflame popular imagination so quickly as the report of personal indigni-

world that wants to see an uprising in China; for that means that Japan would have to face the question of joining the Western nations again in restoring order. She has just finished a great war, and she wants peace to develop her trade; and every art, known and unknown to the foreigner, that she can use for that purpose she will use. No nation is more clever or cool or matter-of-fact in adapting sentiment and action to the main chance. Japan wants to be the handmaiden in the commercial exploitation of China, and expects to get most of the commissions.

All reports from the East agree that some demonstration against foreigners is brewing. Exactly what form it will take no man who knows China will undertake to say. Those who fear the yellow peril are amazed at the possibility of the four hundred million people achieving "reform" with the same quick and positive results as the forty million Japanese. That is as unlikely as that Russia will get the control of the sea away from England. There have never been outbreaks in Japan; her progress has been organized. She is the most centralized of nations, China the most decentralized, and either is so by centuries of training. The question is whether there is enough constructive statesmanship in China so to control the passions of the people that the nation may proceed to reform by national and organized methods.

Government by Viceroy

It must be understood that the Dowager Empress is by no means at the head of a coherent organization as a national government is understood abroad. Each one of the viceroys is an autocrat who deals with the territory under him pretty well as he pleases. An ideal viceroy, according to Chinese official standards, is one who can make a maximum of "squeeze," and keep the people quiet at a minimum of expense. The populace may riot; they may stone him or upset him in his chair; and they may memorialize the throne. This represents the limit of their powers of protest. If disorders become extensive they become expensive, and if news of them reaches the throne, the viceroy may lose his peacock feather and have to take an enforced rest on account of the state of his health. The execution of an order from the throne, therefore, remains largely a matter for the viceroy's interpretation according to his personal interest at the time.

The attitude of the Dowager Empress in the American boycott was precisely the same as she showed during the Boxer rebellion. In both instances she saw a movement of the people which she thought would trouble the foreigners, and she did not seek to repress it. In the Boxer rebellion the viceregal troops, for the most part, joined the Boxers. In any great mob movement of the people the viceregal troops are expected to preserve order, and when they fail the Western nations must use their own marines or troops. Viceroy Yuan-Shih-Kai's army has absolutely no connection with Chang-Chih-Tung's. They are organizations practically as distinct as the Canadian and the American militia. The world's contempt for Chinese troops is well known. They and their officers have represented the lowest classes of the Chinese population. Without thought of patriotism, they serve purely for pay and rations. In battle they have always shown a lack of staying power. When the white man pressed on they gave way. Has the patriotic awakening inspired the soldier as well as the average Chinese subject? Has the soldier acquired confidence and the military spirit?

"Foreign officers may live with our regiments, watch our drills, and study our books," said a Japanese officer, "but we are a military race, and there is something here," he touched his heart, "that they can not learn. This is lacking in the Chinese."

Yuan-Shih-Kai, the most progressive of the Chinese viceroys, has an army of forty thousand men, whose drill, under the training of Japanese officers, is better than that of European troops. Physically they are superb. One foreign officer will tell you that they melt away before the initiative of Japanese and European troops. Another foreign officer, who has had equal opportunities of observing them, says that they are formidable adversaries. We must not forget that foreign military opinion was altogether against the Japanese before the war with Russia. "One of our attachés," said an officer of the British staff, "said that the Japanese troops were no good. Another said that they were as good as any in the world. What were we to think? There is only one decisive test, and that is war."

Yuan-Shih-Kai is not only organizing an army; he is organizing a common-school system, where the boys are taught military drill, geography, and natural history as an American or a German boy is taught; but instead of learning that America or Germany is the

greatest country in the world, he is told that China is the greatest country in the world. Yuan-Shih-Kai stopped the boycott in his province. He allows no mobs. He is trying to proceed to reform according to the Japanese method. When I went to see him, the man who introduced me said: "He is a great Chinese, which means that he has qualities as great as those of any great Japanese. He is the strongest man in China. But you will not have to talk very long to see how weak he is, compared with the average member of the Japanese House of Deputies," in that constructive statesmanship which makes a nation act wisely and as a unit. The half-hour interview which I had with the viceroy completely justified the remark.

When and How Will China Break Out?

The break-up of China, which was so much discussed before America and England took a stand for its integrity, is now a question of its past. When and how will China break out? has taken its place. Will the viceregal troops be able to control the disorder when it comes, or will they side with it and bring about anarchy? Foreigners in China insist that our desire to do the fair thing has only encouraged the masses toward a demonstration which must be put down by physical force. Last summer, when China was boiling with indignation over the treatment of Chinese travelers by our inspectors, we begged the boycotters to desist until Congress took action. The other day the Chinese Minister informed his Government that there was no chance that Congress would change the exclusion law. It is to be hoped that at the same time the Dowager Empress heard of the reinforcement of our forces in the Philippines with a view to the formation of an expeditionary brigade for the protection of American lives and property in China if necessity required. This piece of news will do more to discourage the boycott than all the diplomatic pleading or argument that has gone over the table or through the mails. China has yet to show that she can protect the lives of foreigners. Japan protected them from the very first. She did not proceed by disorder to her place among the nations, but by showing her capacity for order. When China has shown this, when her viceregal armies have shown that they have the military spirit as well as the drill form, it will no more occur to a foreign nation to allow her troops in China than to Switzerland to invade Germany.

TOWN TOPICS vs. COLLIER'S

JUSTICE DEUEL'S CURIOUS ACTIVITIES AS EDITOR AND PROMOTER OF SOCIETY LITERATURE

AMONG the suits brought by "Town Topics" and its proprietors against COLLIER'S, the suit for criminal libel, brought by Justice Joseph M. Deuel, of the Court of Special Sessions of New York City, was begun on January 16. The editorial on which Justice Deuel based his suit was published in COLLIER'S of August 5, 1905, at the time when his connection with "Town Topics" and its enterprises was being discussed in the daily press. The editorial stated in part:

"He is a part owner and one of the editors of a paper of which the occupation is printing scandal about people who are not cowardly enough to pay for silence. . . . Every day he sits upon the bench is a disgrace to the State that endures him."

Justice Deuel himself was called as the State's first witness, and in the direct examination, which occupied only a few minutes, he stated that he was appointed to the Special Sessions bench in 1903, and that his term would expire in 1913. He denied that he was "part owner or one of the editors of a paper which prints scandal about those who are not cowardly enough to pay for silence." It was brought out by Justice Deuel's testimony that, contrary to law, he received a salary as counsel for "Town Topics" while still holding office from the city as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions; that he had regularly read the proof-sheets of the paper and was practically in charge of the scheme for getting subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies," and that he had transacted business of these notorious enterprises while actually sitting, in his physical capacity, as a judge of the bench.

At the first hearing, the defence, in establishing Justice Deuel's connection with "Town Topics," produced in evidence the minutes of a meeting held at the office of "Town Topics" on December 7, 1901. The minutes read:

"Present: William D. Mann, President, and Judge Deuel, Vice-President. . . . 'It is now in order, Judge Deuel said, that in his opinion the board ought to entertain the subject of remunerating its officers more than it has previously done in connection with the large earnings of the company for the efforts of these officers, and they ought to be sufficiently rewarded to encourage them to do better.' . . . 'The President suggests, that to the title of Vice-President of the Town Topics Publishing Company shall be added that of counsel of this company, and as such at a salary of \$1,200 a year.' . . . 'For the many services rendered by Judge Deuel in the past he is voted an extra bonus of \$1,000.'"

All these motions were passed unanimously. Justice Deuel admitted he continued to draw his salary as counsel of "Town Topics" after he accepted office from the city, and that the payment of the salary continued until the summer of 1905, when the news of his connection with "Town Topics" was made public in the newspapers. In addition to the salary he received a "gratuity," as he termed it, of \$1,500 a year from the Ess Ess Publishing Company, which had offices in the same building as "Town Topics." He would not admit that

he performed any services in return for this "gratuity," although he stated that he read manuscripts of the company for pleasure and returned them with a written expression of his opinion.

The Ess Ess Publishing Company, the witness explained, published the "Smart Set," and the Smart Set Company published stories in book form taken from the "Smart Set." The witness admitted that he was connected as director with the Ess Ess Publishing Company, the Smart Set Publishing Company, the Printers and Publishers' Realty Company, and some others. He owned one share of stock in the Ess Ess Publishing Company, which was given to him as a present, and ten shares in the Smart Set Publishing Company, for which, he testified, he paid, and some shares in the Printers and Publishers' Realty Company. The latter was formed for the purpose of putting up a building for "Town Topics." Twelve lots of real estate were acquired, the titles were searched, and Justice Deuel acted as attorney and received the fees, in this respect acting as a lawyer while sitting as a judge upon the bench.



"I didn't know it was loaded!"

From the New York Evening Telegram, January 20, 1906

Justice Deuel testified that he was a stockholder in "Town Topics," and that he had been attorney for its editors, Colonel Mann and his predecessor, E. D. Mann, for about twenty years. The defence, in establishing the fact that Justice Deuel was acquainted with the character of "Town Topics," asked the witness if he

was not aware that in 1887 E. D. Mann had been convicted of selling obscene literature through the columns of "Town Topics." Justice Deuel would not admit that he knew that E. D. Mann was so convicted, although he testified that he himself was his counsel at that time.

At the second day's hearing Justice Deuel's activities as the promoter of "Fads and Fancies"—the book which purported to be a history of persons of social eminence, and for which at least one subscriber was induced to pay \$10,000—were brought out. It appeared from the evidence that Justice Deuel had written many letters to M. E. Wooster, the originator of the "Fads and Fancies" scheme, suggesting well-known persons who might be "bagged"; one letter suggesting that if Wooster was successful "we'll have a spree when you get back." One letter urged Wooster to "try to run down Marshall Field." Counsel for the defence asked the witness if he ever wrote any letters from the bench or saw "Town Topics" representatives during court hours. Justice Deuel said he didn't. A number of letters on City Magistrates' paper asking Wooster to call at the court were thereupon put in evidence. One letter told Wooster to give his card "to the police at the door." Another said that the writer couldn't get to the office ("Town Topics") until after 4:30 o'clock, when he left court. These are samples of the letters:

"MY DEAR WOOSTER—Look this over and come down to my court—Jefferson Market, Sixth Avenue, corner 10th Street—to-morrow, Wednesday, and talk it over with me. I shall be there until 11 and between 2 and 4.

"Tuesday, midnight."

"Yours,

J. M. D.

"Hague, N. Y., August, 1901.
"MY DEAR MR. WOOSTER—Thanks for your two letters, which have been received. I am glad of the last one because it shows material progress; but you are seeding the garden, and I trust with gentle cultivation, of which you are quite capable, we will yet fill our basket quite full of either flowers or fruit."

In one instance Justice Deuel wrote: "I want to see some big money. We must get \$25,000." There was a printed form of introduction to subscribers, and Justice Deuel said that he, Colonel Mann, and Wooster got it up after he had made certain corrections.

"MR. WOOSTER—The Col. sent a large number of letters to-day to Newport habitués, asking them to see you, and inclosed a list to you, but I am not sure that I gave him your address. For safety, therefore, I notify you so that you can go to the P. O. and get his letter. If you get them all—the individuals—on the subscription list, we'll have a spree when you get back."

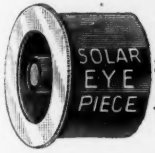
Another letter, written to Wooster while he was in Florida, read:

"I hope you will have not only pleasant weather, but pleasant people to see and to meet, and that all of them will be like Davy Crockett's coon—all you need to do is to point your gun and every high tone, desirable citizen at Palm Beach may tumble into your basket."

In connection with the Wall Street number of "Town

Special 60-Day Offer

TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW EXCELSIOR SOLAR TELESCOPE



Pat. Applied for.

No telescope with a solar eye piece has ever before been sold for less than \$8 or \$10.00.

THIS long powerful achromatic Telescope is provided with an adjustable eye piece, fitted with a solar dark glass lens. With this wonderful solar eye piece you can look the sun squarely in the face on the brightest and hottest day. Never before was a telescope with such an eye piece attachment sold for less than \$8.00 or \$10.00. This eye piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the solar eye piece lens and you have a good practical telescope for land observations, etc.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 in. and open over 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are brass bound, brass safety cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Heretofore, telescopes of this size have been sold for from \$5 to \$8. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with an astonishing clearness.

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PRICE only **\$1.00** by express

Our new catalogue of guns, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We warrant each telescope just as represented or money refunded. Here is what a few purchasers say:

WANTS ANOTHER

Brandy, Va.
Gentlemen: Please send another telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money.
R. C. ALLEN.

WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE

The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, '05.
Messrs. Kirtland Bros. & Co.
Gentlemen: I had with me on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an eclipse of the sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. It was fortunate I had the Excelsior Solar Telescope with me, otherwise I would have missed the opportunity of studying an eclipse which was the most remarkable I ever saw. Your solar eye piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the telescope.
Yours truly,
L. S. HENRY.

SUPERIOR TO \$15 ONE

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ontario, Canada, says:
Gentlemen: I have just received your Telescope, and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost \$15.00 some years ago. Just a few nights I have seen with it are worth more than double what it cost me.

Hundreds of others saying good things about these telescopes.

GET ONE AND TRY IT

Send \$1.00 by Registered Letter, Post Office Money Order, or Bank Draft payable to our order. Sent postpaid for 10 cents extra.

KIRTLAND BROS. & CO.

Dept. C. W.

90 Chambers St. New York



[Patent Pending]

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will wash thoroughly and perfectly clean anything, from the finest piece of lace to the heaviest blanket, without tearing a thread or breaking a button. In fact, there is nothing in the way of washing which can be done by hand or with any other machine which cannot be done better, more easily and more rapidly with the Improved Acme Washer.

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SPECIAL FEATURES

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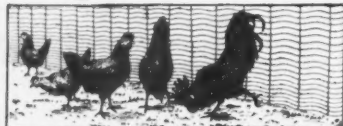
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BOARD OF TRADE, Santa Cruz, California

TOWN TOPICS vs. COLLIER'S

(Continued from page 22)

Topics," issued on the opening of the new Stock Exchange, the defence brought out that the Equitable Life Assurance Society made a loan of \$165,000 on the property which "Town Topics" has bought for its new building. Justice Deuel had charge of part of the legal transaction in getting the loan. The Equitable had extensive advertising in that particular Wall Street number of "Town Topics," in French, Russian, Spanish, and German. Witness was asked if he was not aware that many pleasant paragraphs about James Hazen Hyde had appeared in "Town Topics" after this advertising and the loan had been secured from the Equitable. Witness could not say; he had seen pleasant paragraphs. He received five per cent of the commission paid to Wooster, who got the advertising for this Wall Street number of "Town Topics."

At the third hearing it was further brought out that some \$150,000 was collected from subscribers to "Fads and Fancies." Those who refused to subscribe were reported back to Justice Deuel. Twenty-four paragraphs were introduced in evidence and shown to the jury, although not read aloud, tending to prove that abusive paragraphs were published in "Town Topics" about those persons who refused to subscribe.

Colonel Mann himself was then called to the stand. He denied, in answer to the question of the prosecution, that the occupation of "Town Topics" was the levying of blackmail, either for printing or withholding stories. On cross-examination, Colonel Mann denied that he ever instructed the managing editor to say that certain people were present at the best affairs, or were to be free from attack. The following notes were then put in evidence:

"June 30, 1905.
"DEAR WAYNE—Use inclosed notes. I have especial reason to be nice to McCormick and Mrs. Mc., and I also wish to show that Perry and Mrs. Belmont go to the best affairs here. All well. Kindest regards.
W. D. M."

"May 13, 1905.
"T. T. ('Town Topics') will be very careful of anything said about Mrs. Luman of Atlanta. Nothing unpleasant.
"Let up on Henry T. Sloane.
W. D. M."

At the fourth hearing much light was shed on the manner in which "Town Topics" treated those whom Colonel Mann had called its "victims." A number of defamatory paragraphs written about Count Reginald Ward were introduced in evidence. They had been published in 1901 and 1902. The following letter, dated January 22, 1904, was then read:

"'Town Topics,' Editorial Rooms, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York:
"MY DEAR MR. WOOSTER—Count Reginald Ward informs me that you have 5,000 shares more of the Rico Syndicate for me. I had hoped to have seen you in here to talk over several matters, and will be glad if you will drop in and bring the stock or send it by registered letter. Cordially yours,
W. D. MANN."

Subsequent to this date a number of highly complimentary paragraphs about Count Ward were printed in "Town Topics." The following letter was put in evidence:

"MY DEAR MR. WOOSTER—Thanks for yours of the 5th inst., the contents of which I have carefully noted, and am looking forward with much interest to the paragraphs to which you refer. I wish you would please put my name down on the regular posting list of 'Town Topics,' so that I will get it regularly, if not too much trouble.
REGINALD WARD."

Colonel Mann said that he had received his information about Ward from his Boston correspondent. He declined to name the latter on the ground that it "might degrade him." Abusive paragraphs about various other persons well known in society or otherwise were put in evidence. Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, who has been persistently abused by "Town Topics" since his refusal to loan Colonel Mann \$2,000, went on the stand and testified concerning Colonel Mann's visit to him and his refusal to lend him money. Colonel Mann succeeded, however, in borrowing \$4,000 from Mr. Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont's brother. The subsequent notices printed about Mr. Perry Belmont were complimentary. Further evidence was introduced showing the methods used in obtaining subscribers to "Fads and Fancies." One letter, written to Wooster by Colonel Mann, read:

"I believe you can get J. Edward Addicks if you go right after him. Did you try Arbuckle, the sugar man? You must go over and pin Governor Murphy. If you were to go over to the West End, Long Branch, and stop there a day or two so as to have time and catch John A. McCall, you can interest him, as his vanity will lead him to have that half-a-million-dollar house handed down to posterity, and he certainly would go into the book when he finds that such men as Woodward, Whitney, Morton, Astor, Vanderbilt, Aldrich, Dryden, &c., appear."

Another letter said:
"You have not reported about ex-Mayor Van Wyck, from which I presume you did not see him. It is a pity, as he is a very rich man, and having been Mayor of New York as well as a scion of one of our oldest Dutch families, he ought to be in the book. . . . Find out when that Maloney wedding is to come off and suggest to the editorial department that they have a bully report of it, sending some one from the office or some one down to Spring Lake."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

The Certain Outcome

"In the 'Fads and Fancies' disclosure we have an example of the depths to which human nature will descend—in the quest for sordid pelf—in its readiness to prey upon its own weaknesses and vanities! Our esteemed contemporary, COLLIER'S WEEKLY, has been called to court for vigorously denouncing this colossal graft; but no sane citizen doubts the outcome."—*The Wall Street Summary*, January 11, 1906.

In a Graft Garden

"... You are seeding the garden, and I trust, with gentle cultivation, of which you are quite capable, we will yet fill our basket quite full of either flowers or fruit."—Judge J. M. Deuel to Mr. Wooster. That's nice. Sounds better than proposing to go out and violently shake a plum tree."—*New York Evening Telegram*, January 19, 1906.

The "Ratten-Koenig" of Publications

"What the sparrows twittered from the rooftops, but what no one could prove, has now been brought into daylight by the suit for libel brought by Special Sessions Justice Deuel against the editor of COLLIER'S WEEKLY. Justice Deuel is convicted out of his own mouth of having done not only all that he was accused of, but more. . . . COLLIER'S WEEKLY deserves thanks for its fearless exposure of the viciousness of this chief-rat among publications."—*New York Staats-Zeitung*, January 20, 1906.

Disgrace to Journalism

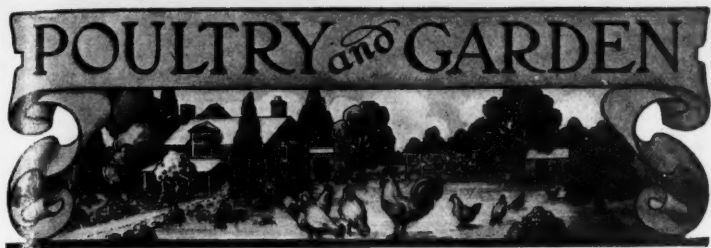
"Certain Jackals, feeders on dead scandal, who hang on the fringe of Journalism, are in a fair way to be separated not only from the newspaper business, but from their personal liberty."—*The Sun*, New York, December 28, 1905.

Courage

"Mr. Jas. A. Burden, Jr., of New York, who grabbed a blackmailer and kicked him out of the office, is getting his full share of appreciation. So many New Yorkers have paid the bill with a wry twist of the mouth or a groan, for one reason or another, of late years, that the spectacle is mighty refreshing. We think it means a vastly restricted output of 'Fads and Fancies' literature."—*Record*, Boston, Mass., December 18, 1905.

The Nursery's Friend

Is Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Scientifically prepared as an infant food it is the nearest approach to Mother's Milk. Send for Baby's Diary, a valuable booklet for Mothers, 108 Hudson Street, New York.—*Ad.*



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Write for a copy of my book
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to \$1. per month rents an incubator. Rent
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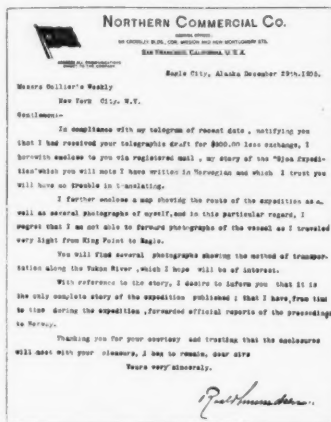
EDITORIAL BULLETIN

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY THIRD

First Navigation of the Northwest Passage

WHEN Capt. Roald Amundsen arrived at Fort Egbert, Eagle City, Alaska, December 5, after his long journey by dog sled from King Point, he cabled to Fridtjof Nansen, the noted Norwegian Arctic explorer: "Will be at Fort Yukon in six days. Wire \$500 as soon as possible." These facts were published in the daily newspapers. Collier's immediately telegraphed to Capt. Amundsen the necessary \$500, with the request that he send a short account of his successful navigation of the Northwest Passage, together with photographs. After some telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Nansen and Capt. Amundsen, the latter finally promised to send an account of his adventures. This manuscript has just been received, together with a map and photographs. The letter accompanying them is here reproduced in miniature.

Our readers will note that Capt. Amundsen says: "I regret that I am not able to forward photographs of the vessel [the "Gjoa"]. As I traveled very light from King Point to Eagle. . . . With reference to the story, I desire to inform you that it is the only complete story of the expedition published; that I have, from time to time during the expedition, forwarded official reports of the proceedings to Norway." The article on page sixteen of this number is, therefore, the first authentic and complete description of one of the notable achievements of the twentieth century. The manuscript was written in Norwegian by Capt. Amundsen, and translated into English upon its receipt in New York. The article tells how Capt. Amundsen in his little sloop, "Gjoa," made the first through navigation from east to west of the Northwest Passage, and absolutely located the true magnetic pole.



Capt. Amundsen's Letter

WHO'S ZOO IN AMERICA

ON page 18 of this number is printed the first of a new series of verses by Mr. Wallace Irwin, to be called "Who's Zoo in America." This series will be a sort of roguish gallery of national celebrities. The title, as our readers will recognize at once, is a parody on the name of a standard book of biographical reference of living men. "Who's Zoo in America" will form a collection of pointed ballads, personal in their nature, aimed at such of our countrymen as are continually bobbing before the target. Mr. E. W. Kemble's caricatures will add joy to these impertinent pictures.

To Honor Lincoln's Birthday

NEXT week's Collier's is to be designated the Lincoln's Birthday Number. In this issue an announcement is to be made which will appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the American people as nothing has done since the New York "Ledger," over fifty years ago, asked the support of every American to preserve the Mt. Vernon home of George Washington. The opportunity has come to commemorate the name of Lincoln by creating a national park on the most appropriate spot associated with his life. Our capital city and a great State bear the name of Washington, but no adequate memorial has yet been dedicated to Lincoln. The Lincoln's Birthday Number of Collier's will tell how this lack is at last to be worthily supplied. The detailed plan will be richly illustrated with photographs, and much space will be devoted to the sentiments expressed on the subject by the foremost citizens of the nation. Among other contributions to the number are a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, "Lincoln, the Boy," a special cover in colors by Maxfield Parrish, and a number of other features appropriate to the sentiment of the occasion.



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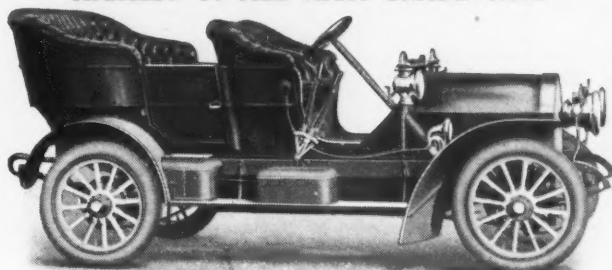
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